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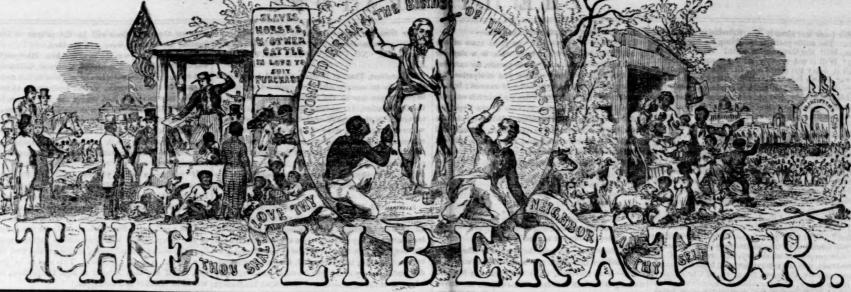
eyes.' e. B'd Edue'n N. FTERMS - Two dollars and fifty cents per an Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN LARS, if payment be made in advance.

To All remittances are to be made, and all letters lating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to irected, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square inted three times for 75 cents — one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetta, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery So-

tates are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the Achts of the paper, viz :- PRANCIS JACKSON, ED-THE QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essen-

tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con-stables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse

for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an

unrighteous yoke. On this subject, OUR PATREES, IN

FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWEEVED FROM THE

RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for look-

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving

of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

VOL. XXVIII. NO. 28.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1858.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1438.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO PERSONS OF COLOR.

The following is a copy of the bill recently intro-lated into the lower branch of the Louisiana Legis-sture, by Mr. Gray, of Bienville parish:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of presentatives of the State of Louisiana, in General sembly convened, That all free negroes, mulat-e, and persons of color born in this State, who y now be in this State by permission of present s, shall be allowed to remain in this State. All a negroes, mulattoes, and persons of color not in this State, or not now in this State by per-sion of the present laws, shall depart from this ate on or before the 1st of January, 1859. Sec. 2. B: it further enacted, etc., That no free gn, mulatto, or person of color, shall be permit-

to come into this State, except such as may come to actual employment of any vessel from any gn port not within the limits of the United

grees, mulattees and persons of color who may found in this State contrary to the provisions of is Act, shall be seized and sold as slaves.

4. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall Sec. 4. B: it further enacted, etc., I hat it shall the duty of every sheriff and deputy sheriff of ery parish in this State, and every constable of ery ward of every parish in this State, whenever chesheriff, or deputy, or constable, shall have soon to believe that any free negro, mulatto, or come of color is in the State in violation of the property of the same believe. of this Act, to make oath of the same before ustice of the Peace, or Recorder of the city of Orleans, and such Justice or Recorder shall nediately issue his warrant for the arrest of the enegro, mulatto, or person of color against whom eath is made, and said free negro, mulatto, or n of color shall be committed for trial as in

Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be duty of the several district attorneys to pro-lagainst all free negroes, mulattoes, and persons older who may violate the provisions of this act, information in the name of the State, as in other

sc. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That if any . 6. Be it firther enacted, etc., inegro, mulatto, or person of color be convicted cating this act, it shall be the duty of the of the court before which said free negro. or person of color is tried, to issue his commanding the sheriff of the parish to sell slavery said free negro, mulatto, or person of , after ten days' advertisement, as in civil cases, free negro, mulatto, or person of color shall be for cash, one-half of the price of which said free mulatto, or person of color may be sold, shall, payment of costs, be paid into the State treasthe other half to the sheriff, constable, or perder whose affidavit said free negro, mulatto

lor was arrested. Be it further enacted. etc., That the selling the free negro, mulatto, or person of as hereinbefore provided, shall make title to haser of said free negro, mulatto, or person, who shall forever after be held in slavery, to all the laws governing slaves, both as per-

and property.
c. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall
be duty of the judges of the District Courts of
State, whenver a grand jury is empannelled, ly to charge said grand jury with the exally to charge said grand jury with the execu-this Act; and the several district attorneys reby specially required to enforce this Act.

D. Be it further enacted, etc., That a copy Act shall be immediately furnished by the ary of the State, to one newspaper in every h in this State in which a newspaper is printed, ablication therein, the cost of said publication e paid out of the general appropriation for

inting. Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That this et shall take effect from and after the first of Jan-

THE VALUE OF THE YANKEE. he Richmond Whig says of Yankees :-

The value of the Yankee as a slave has not bee erly estimated. How dangerous and trouble-he is in a state of freedom is too well known. ardly, thievish, superstitious, fanatical, destia moral sense, or of any fixed idea of civil is a moral sense, or of any fixed idea of civil, the passesses all the worse and none of the traits of the Negro, and stands more in need naster. His ingenuity has made him what he orever remain—the mechanic and craftsman of orld. Under proper command he makes a good.

Nor is he unfit for higher slavish duties, exting and active and unscrupulous intellect finds very suite occupation in the vulgar labors of the lawyer
l ditor; also, in the more disgraceful pursuits of
itinerant lecturer. But for his inability to dism between right and wrong, and his tendency to
leism, he might be put to use as a preacher.
lib him soundly for come political sevens he Whip him soundly for every political sermon, he tould improve beyond what we think possible; but will always be too hypocritical to be trusted.

ETHNOLOGY (!)-The Southern Reveille publishes : and luminous (!) dissertation on the 'Ethnology the Negro or Prognathous Race, which was read ore the New Orleans Academy of Sciences, by Samel A. Cartwright, M. D. Here is a sample of it:-

The black man requires government even in his mat and drink, his clothing, and hours of repose. Unless under the government of one man, to proselie rules of conduct to guide him, he will cat too much man hard to guide him, he will cat too h meat, and not enough of bread and vegetables; fill not dress to suit the seasons, or kind of la-he is engaged in, nor retire to rest in due time et sufficient sleep, but sit up and doze by the fire night. Nor will the women undress the chil-and put them regularly to bed. Nature is no unto them. They let their children suffer and or unmercifully abuse them, unless the white or woman prescribes rules in the nursery for 16 to go hy.

prognathous race require government also in religious exercises, or they degenerate into ical saturnalia. A discreet white man should lways be present to regulate their religious meet-

A Hubbu Received with Contempt.—Connelliately convicted of harboring fugitives from later, and very leniently treated for his crime, has em lecturing upon the Underground Railroad, in incinnati. His lecture was very thinly attended, here was about a hundred and fifty present, mostly iggers. It is to the credit of the people of Cincinati that this miserable catch-penny humbug failed a his attempt to get an audience and their quarters. I short time ago, his ambition was to be a spy for he police, a stool-pigeon, or journeyman Jonathan Wild. If he will get on the Underground Railroad and go off on it, he will do the State some service.

SELECTIONS.

It is not for Britoneto take low ground in difficulty.

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No definite information has yet reached us reported to the control of hardermed more have been designed to the control of mostly skew to also and the control of mostly skew to also also dish sert. It is our base that one house that one house the control of mostly skew to also dish sert. It is our base that one house that one house that one house that one house the control of hardermed more have we given to put figure of the control of mostly skew to also dish sert. It is our base that one house the control of hardermed more have we given to put figure on the control of hardermed more have the control of hardermed more have we given to put figure on the country lawn to find the control of hardermed more have been designed for the control of the control of hardermed more have been designed to the country lawn to fish now large is the number of almost that of the control of hardermed more have been designed by the precision of the country lawn to fish now large is the number of almost the country lawn to fish now large is the number of almost the country lawn to fish now large is the number of almost the country lawn to fish now large is the number of almost the country lawn to fish now large is the number of almost the country lawn to fish now large is the number of almost the country lawn to fish now large is the number of almost the country lawn to fish now large is the number of almost the country lawn to fish now large is the number of almost the country lawn to fish now large is the number of almost the country lawn to fish now large is the number of a lawn to fish the lawn to fish the country lawn to fish the country lawn to fish the lawn to fis interferences which follow such amusements in other parts of the world. But the excitement of mere slaveholding is as nothing compared with that of the slave-trade. A good hunt with horses and bloodhounds after a runaway slave has its attractions, of course; but it is no way equal in point of excitement to a venture in the Cuban slave-trade. It is all very well to soamper across the country with revolver at the saddle, dogs a-head, and the durky just breaking cover—it is all very interesting, of course, to set the cover—it is all very interesting, of course, to set the cover—it is all very interesting, of course, to set the cover—it is all very interesting, of course, to set the cover—it is all very interesting, of course, to set the cover—it is all very interesting, of course, to set the cover—it is all very interesting, of course, to set the cover—it is all very interesting, of course, to set the cover—it is all very interesting, of course, to set the cover—it is all very interesting, of course, to set the cover—it is all very interesting, of course, to set the cover—it is all very interesting, of course, to set the cover—it is all very interesting of course, to set the cover—it is all very interesting of course, to set the cover—it is all very interesting of course, to set the cover—it is all very interesting of course, to set the cover—it is all very interesting of course, to set the cover—it is all very interesting of course, to set the cover—it is all very interesting of course, to set the cover—it is all very interesting of cover—it is all very and then to superintend the whipping match until you are satisfied he cannot bear any more, unless you are prepared to sacrifice your property; but the chase of hundreds of negroes at a time—the hunting of the 'critters' wild in their mative forests, and the deportation of ship-loads of them to Cuba, in spite of the Britishers—that is the sort of amusement for young Americans of spirit, that at least combines both pleasure and profit at the same time. Do you dwell at New Orleans, or at Mobile, or at any of the southern ports of the United States, the thing is easy enough. Get a smart craft, a thing like a yacht, long, low, sharp hull, raking masts, long spars, some sham cargo, a few sham stores, and a set of false papers. Then man her entirely with cut-throat long, low, sharp hull, raking masts, long spars, some sham cargo, a few sham stores, and a set of false papers. Then man her entirely with cut-throat mongrels, the finest blackguards you can get—me who have no characters to lose, or who would be much better if they could lose the characters they have. Profess to put this vessel in the coasting trade, remembering always that California is included in the coasting trade, and that vessels bound for

who have no characters to hee, or who would be much better if they could lose the characters they have. Profess to just this vosed in the coasting trads, remembering the parties of the p

tones of the hour that the throne of France is now occupied by one who, when he was an aspirant to it, employed his pen against the humane Government of Louis Philippe, and in favor of the slave trade. Otherwise, and in spite of sundry traces of commercial jealousy, our Preventive Squadron has the sympathies of Europe in its favor. Russia, more generous than vaunting America, is emancipating her slaves; Turkey, more shame-faced and more pusillanimous in evil, is surrendering even her milder form of slave trade, and is ceasing to import for her seraglio the willing Circassians; Austria, Prussia, and the northern Powers, however jealous of our power, and however prone to misinterpret our motives, have no love for the Americans; and Louis Napoleon himself, were he not committed by his foolish pamphlet to the importation of slave labor into the French colonies, would, if he can be ashamed of anything, be heartily ashamed to find his name and reign linked with anything so odious as the revival of the accursed traffic.

ANXIOUS TO GET RID OF IT.

We suppose that the man who has been convicted of a crime and sentenced is anxious to get rid of the conviction; if he has any sense of shame left, he is also anxious to get rid of the diagrace. Every individual who has a loathsome disease is auxious to get rid of the diagrace. Every individual who has a loathsome disease is auxious to get rid of the sum of the diagrace. Every individual who has a loathsome disease is auxious to get rid of the diagrace. Every individual who has a loathsome disease is auxious to get rid of the diagrace. Every individual who has a loathsome disease is auxious to get rid of the diagrace. Every individual who has a loathsome disease is auxious to get rid of the diagrace. Every individual who has been converted in the conviction; if he has any sense of shame left, he is also anxious to get rid of the diagrace. Every individual who has been converted in the conviction; if he has any sense of shame left, he is also anxious to get rid of the diagrac

That is to say, that when there is a difference of opinion in regard to any great and crying sin, the with Garrison, and Philips, and Theodore Parker. He would give them warning. They were saying by their conduct, Stand by! I am holier than thou. He didn't believe this doctrine. It was a slander on Rice and Cook, brethren who were worthy our love, the didn't believe this doctrine. It was a slander on Rice and Cook, brethren who were worthy our love, the didn't believe this doctrine. It was a slander on Rice and Cook, brethren who were worthy our love, the didn't believe this doctrine. It was a slander on Rice and Cook, brethren who were worthy our love, the didn't believe this doctrine. It was a slander on Rice and Cook, brethren who were worthy our love, the didn't believe this doctrine. It was a slander on Rice and Cook, brethren who were worthy our love, the didn't believe this doctrine. It was a slander on Rice and Cook, brethren who were worthy our love, the didn't believe this doctrine. It was a slander on Rice and Cook, brethren who were worthy our love, the didn't believe this doctrine. It was a slander on Rice and Cook, brethren who were worthy our love, the didn't believe this doctrine. It was a slander on Rice and Cook, brethren who were worthy our love, the didn't believe this doctrine. It was a slander on Rice and Cook, brethren who were worthy our love, the didn't believe this doctrine. It was a slander on Rice and Cook, brethren who were worthy our love, the didn't believe this doctrine. It was their the had no better success by this process. Neitheer the spectre of the terrible Abolition triad, nor the pitcous appeal for Brother Rice and Brother Cook, was of any avail, and Craig and Blagden probably went off feeling that the Orthodox churches of Massachusetts were at last thoroughly Abolitionized.—

Boston correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

It is well known that this county, for some years, has suffered severely from the loss of slaves, and that this number has been so great that in some sect

Takes Buchman is pro-slavery, for he did not believe that. He hope the substitute would be passed. The first of the substitute would be passed. The first of the substitute would be passed. The first of the substitute had not the courage to most indicate the substitute had not the courage to most in most of the substitute had not the courage to more pairty or palpable dodge, a more decided whipping the devil room the motive of the substitute had not the courage to more of the substitute had not the courage to more of the substitute had not the courage to more of the substitute had not the courage to more of the substitute had not the courage to more of the substitute had not the courage to more of the substitute had not the courage to more of the substitute had not the courage to more of the substitute had not the courage to more of the substitute had not the courage to more of the substitute had not the courage to more of the substitute had not the courage to more of the substitute had not the courage to more of the substitute had not the courage to more of the substitute had not the courage to most. The action or the motives of any particular elegration of the courte of the substitute had not the courage to most. The action or the motives of any particular elegration of the course of the substitute had not the courage to most. The action or the motives of any particular elegration of the course of the substitute had not the courage to most. The action or the motives of any particular elegration of the hadden as a suppression of truth, and the letting in publicly abive a suppression of truth, and the letting in publicly abive a suppression of truth, and the letting in publicly abive as suppression of truth, and the letting in publicly abive as suppression of truth, and the letting in publicly abive as suppression of truth, and the letting in publicly abive as suppression of truth, and the letting in publicly abive as suppression of truth, and the letting in publicly abive as suppression of truth, and the lettin

Rev. Dr. Blagden, of Boston, hoped the matter ould not be discussed. To get rid of the subject, a would move the following as a substitute:

e would move the following as a substitute:

he would move the following as a substitute:

'That we will earnestly watch and pray, in the light of God's word, that we may intelligently and efficiently promote the freedom of all men now held as slaves in our land, by the dissemination of tracts, treating boldly and freely of the whole subject.'

Now the first question that occurs to us is, why should any minister of the Gospel be anxious to get rid of a subject which involves the spiritual welfare of some millions of souls, as well as the temporal well-being of a whole nation. Why should he have thought of proposing a substitute to get rid of it?

Would the Reverend divine also be in favor of a substitute that would rid the clergy and the church thought of proposing a substitute to get rid of it? Would the Reverend divine also be in favor of a substitute that would rid the clergy and the church of the consideration of the subjects of prostitution, drunkenness or gambling? Yet it will not be denied that there are more teachings in the Bible condemnatory of slaveholding and its unvarying concemitants than of either of these three sins. How would it strike the judgment and moral sense of the reveread gentleman to have some brethren, who had a perchant for tale-bearing, propose a substitute for the ninth commandment, or to have one, who found obedience too great a burden, propose a substitute that would enable him to get rid of the substitute that would enable him to get rid of the seventh prohibition of the decalogue? These proposals would be quite as defensible and consistent as one which is designed to 'squelch' out all the scriptural teachings in relation to oppression and robbery. Further in the discussion, Dr. Blagden is reported to have said that

'He did not think that the substitute shirked responsibility. It merely leaves the societies to themselves. He wanted to get rid of the whole subject. It was one on which there was a difference of opinion. They had not time to discuss it, and really they had not time to discuss it, and really they had not time to discuss it, and really they had not time to discuss it, and really they had not time to discuss it, and really they had not time to discuss it, and really they had not time to discuss it, and really they had not time to discuss it, and really they had not time to discuss it, and really they had not time to discuss it, and really they had not time to discuss it, and really they had not time to discuss it, and really they had not time to discuss it, and really they had not time to discuss it, and really they had not time to discuss it, and really they had not time to discuss it, and really they had not time to discuss it, and really they had not time to discuss it, and really they had not time to di othing to do with it.'

That is to say, that when there is a difference of with Garrison, and Phillips, and Theodore Parker.

to leave the State within twenty-four hours, he was permitted to depart.

They then went to the house of a free negro named Butler, and inquired if a certain negro woman named Tillison was there. To this question he promtly responded 'No;' the house was entered, and the individual soon found, whereupon they administered to him a severe flogging. The woman, who has a strong infusion of the Anglo-Saxon, was taken some distance from the house, and the upper portion of her person subjected to a similar application of tar and feathers. This woman, it is alleged, lives in Cecil, and for several years has frequently visited almost every section of the county, without any ostensible business, exerting, wherever she goes, her wonderful powers of conjuration and fortune-telling. At this time, she pretended to be collecting

wonderful powers of conjuration and fortune-telling. At this time, she pretended to be collecting money, but, failing to satisfy the party who weed her, and for what the debts were contracted, she received an application which it will take her some time to remove. She is represented to be about fifty years of age, dwarfish in appearance, searcely weighing fifty pounds, and is calculated to excite a great influence upon the more superstitious portion of blacks. She leads a migratory life, and is usually found in the houses of free negroes. Her advent in this county has been followed by the escape of slaves on more than one occasion.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune BALTIMORE, June 26th, 1858. Baltimore, June 26th, 1858.

A foul outrage was committed in Kent County in this State, night before last. A party of ruffians, masked and disguised, entered the residence of Mr. James L. Bowers, a worthy farmer, who has for some time been known to be identified with the Anti-Slavery party of the North, and dragging him out of the house, put a rope about his neck, and conveyed him in a carriage to a spot about half a mile distant from his home, his agonized wife following after them, and filling the air with her shrieks and cries. It was the intention of the mob to hang or cries. It was the intention of the mob to hang or burn Mr. Bowers, but some of the more moderate among them prevailed upon the rest to punish him otherwise for his Abolition principles. He was accordingly stripped, tarred and feathered, and set at liberty, with the threat of being hung if he did not leave the State forthwith. His crime was being leave the State forthwith. His crime was being opposed to the system of Slavery, and subscribing to the N. Y. Tribune. Mrs. Bowers tore the masks off of several of the ruffians, and was fortunate enough to recognize some of them. The following persons were fully distinguished by her: Isaac Perkins, Geo. Hines, Horace Buck, Mr. Wallace, and Mr. Camp. Could these violators of every law of order, decency and morality receive their just deserts, they would specify meet with the same exalted end that they at first intended for Mr. Bowers.

From the Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugl

A MOVEMENT OF THE RIGHT SORT. A MOVEMENT OF THE RIGHT SORT.

From the last Liberator, we learn that the abolitionists of Massachusetts have, in good earnest, directed their attention to one specific object,—to utterly prevent all slave-hunting and slave-rendition within the Commonwealth. Massachusetts, having already purged her statute-book from the infamy of caste legislation, in regard to colored persons, when she shall treat all kidnappers, though coming under the sanction of Federal law, as she does robbers, simtes, assassins, and other outrageous criminals, pimtes, assassins, and other outrageous criminals will then be able to talk, without blushing, of being

a free State.

The following is the form of petition in circulation to the Legislature of Massachusetts, and will do well for circulation in Ohio or elsewhere:—

well for circulation in Unio or eisewhere:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

The undersigned, citizens of Massachusetts, respectfully ask you to enact that no person, who has been held as a slave, shall be delivered up, by any officer or court, State or Federal, within this Commonwealth, to any one claiming him on the ground that he owes 'service or labor' to such claimant, by the laws of one of the Slave States of this Union.

slavery. Addressing the Governor, Mr. Smith

'Am I then to conclude that Ohio, too, like al other States, is still to be without a government For, surely, if she suffers kidnappers within her borders, and the tearing away from her soil of innocer ders, and the tearing away from her soil of innocent persons, she can have nothing under the name of gov-ernment, that is at all worthy of that sacred name. ernment, that is at all worthy of that sacred name. When I took up your Inaugural, I hoped to find it speaking frue words at this point. I hoped to find it declaring, that at this point especially, Ohio should, so far as it lies in her Chief Magistrate, enjoy a real Government:—that the day of her sham or shirk government was past:—that henceforth her government was to be no longer the patron and partner of kildnamers, but their stern, unrelenting, promot, effeckidnappers, but their stern, unrelenting, prompt, effec-tual punisher. I need not add that I was sorrowful tual punisher. I need not add that I was sorrowtun at your silence on this vital point. Of course, I did not desire to have it to say, that the future kidnapping of Ohio is to be done by the State, instead of the Nation. If the diabolical work is to be done, I care little whether it is done by State devils or Federal devils. What I looked to your Inaugural to say was, that it should not be done at all; and had it said so, this horrid scene, to which I have referred, would not have been enacted. Let me be very explicit at this point. I looked to your Inaugural not to say that no man I looked to your Inaugural not to say that no man should be taken from your State, as a slave, without first having had a fair and proper trial; but I looked to it to say, that there should be no trial whatever in your State, of the question whether a man is a slave—or, in other words, whether a being, made in the image of God, is a chattel, and a marketable commodity. If need be, in order to arrest such a trial, I would have the Governor of a State march a band of armed men, Oliver Cromwell like, into the Court Room to expel from it the Court guilty of such an outrage on the dignity of human nature, and of such blasphemy against the Majesty of Heaven.

'The duty of a Governor, in regard to these frequent forays into the Northern States, is, in my mind, clear of all doubts.'

The anti-slavery sentiment of Ohio has power, if The anti-slavery sentiment of Ohio has power, if it will combine and act, to compel just such an inaugural as Mr. Smith has suggested, from the next Governor elect, whoever he may be. To bring this about, commends itself to us as the special antislavery action of the hour. Shall we not see abolitionists everywhere, in the West and the East, address themselves to it like men and women in earnest? Who, that calls himself an abolitionist, is willing that any supingness or predicence on his part, shall that any supineness or negligence on his part, shall be in any measure the occasion of the repetition of such outrages upon the rights of the State, and the rights of property and personal liberty, as were witnessed in the cases of Van Zant, Parish, Connelly, the Broadhursts and the Garner family? would not, let him be up and doing.

From the New York Independent A PLEA FOR SLAVERY IN THE LONDON TIMES.

Cotton Becoming King in Great Britain.

At length, the slaveocracy of this republic have gained a victory, in some respects, more remarkable than if Mr. Toombe' prediction had been fulfilled, of calling the roll of his slaves at the foot of Bunker calling the roll of his slaves at the toot or bunker Hill Monument. The crack of the slaveholder's whip is heard and feared across the Atlantic, in the British Cabinet, and in the editorial rooms of the London Times. Englishmen may have wondered heretofore, what the term dough-face, in such common use on this side of the water, might mean; they need wonder no longer; the *genus* has become a home production in England, and the exhibition of

a nome production in England, and the species is as perfect as any that has ever challenged our admiration in the United States.

The London Times, with a most ignominious and unblushing avowal of debasement, indeed with an elaborate display of degradation, wholly superfluous, undertakes to make a jest of almost the only exercise of disinterested benevolence known in modern times. It ridicules as a laughing-stock the idea of a great commercial people really setting themselves to re-deem an unfortunate race from the savage cruelties of slavery, especially if such philanthropy cannot be continued without cost. It might have been begun in a fit of enthusiasm, but consistency does not require perseverance. What if we were once benevo-lent? Does that render it necessary to be so for ever? The age of crusades for great and noble purposes is past, and men have long since ceased to dream of persevering in such purposes, if any sacrifice of self is requisite, or any powerful enemy is to be met, or any real hazard to be run, or expense ensountered. True indeed that, in the heyday of our philanthropic excitement for Africa, we undertook to put a stop the heyestrade, but is everybody compelled, be-

to the slave-trade; but is everybody compelled, cause he begins a good enterprise, to finish it? Are we to be held to our treaty of humanity, as though doing good to others were to be made really a serious business with us? Have we come to such a pitch of fanaticism? Because we do one good thing, does it commit us to the doing of another? Because we ught slavery a great wrong and wickedness, forsooth, be still required to maintain that must we, forsooth, be still required to maintain that opinion, and be held to its consequences? And even if we still hold those views in the abstract, does it of we still hold those views in the abstract, does it follow that we are under any obligation to fulfill them in the concrete? Do people generally persevere in good purposes, or keep their promises of virtue and benevolence to the letter? Are there not many society at large, do individuals, do nations, always persevere to the last, in whatever they once felt to be matters of high merit, and even obligation?

DISCOVERY OF A JUMPING-OFF PLACE.

Had it not been put in type in the comman Government newspaper, in the centre of the largest city and foremost Christian nation of the world— had it not been printed and sent round the globe, it would have defied belief, that, at the threat of the slave oligarchy in this country, such a humiliating argument and plea of release from an engagement to non duties of humanity, could have accepted and thrust before the public gaze there never was, among any civilized people, a more there never was, among any civilized people, a more unblushing and proligate record and assumption before God of the question of Cain the murderer, Am I my brother's keeper? The argument that graces the columns of the Times in support of the negative of that question, rejecting the obligation of dusinterof that question, rejecting the obligation of disinter-ested benevolence as an antiquated drollery, is a spec-imen of sophistry and scoffing, and a defence and avowal of national selfishness, that could not have been anticipated, except as a result of the extremes and most habitual moral degradation.

No doubt both states and individuals can find company in whatever acts of infamy and folly they choose to perpetrate. And there are not wanting and abandonment of a great principle, and treachery to a great promise, which the London Times calls ry to a great promise, which the London Times calls upon the Government and people of England to imitate. Let us reiterate the noble apologetic interrogation, with which the London editor dischaims for people of England any intention of exercising any extraordinary virtue, so long as there are so many respectable examples of failure and retrent: Does society at large, do nations, do individuals, al-ways persevere to the last in whatever they once felt ways persevere to th matters of high merit, and even obligation?

Triumphant argument against the claims and in-stincts of piety and humanity! No, alas! they do not persevere; such virtue is outgrown, since the forms of an easy Christianity have been adopted, a state religion of expediency; baptized men and na tions are not expected to persevere in such costly benevolence, if interest requires them to draw back. It is unquestionably true that they apostatize; and therefore, if it be true that the London Times speaks for England, England begs the privilege of aposta-tizing likewise. She begs to be permitted to relin-quish the Africans as the licensed and undefended prey of American pirates. She pleads permission to throw up her treaty for the defence of the weak and unprotected against the wicked and the strong, alost the only instance of an unselfish and virtuous easy that adorns the records of national diplomacy; she begs to repudiate it as the lumber of an out-worn age, as a whim of ideal life too expensive to be gratified, a piece of sentimental furniture, suitable perhaps, for medieval policy and piety, but not fablianable recovered. perhaps, for memo-American Republic. She begs to be permitted, at the threats of a slaveholding government, to re-nounce this freak of philanthropy, and to do it quickly, that the wrath of the slaveocracy may be avoided.

ENGLAND BOWING TO A COTTON BALE. If ever a humiliating spectacle under heaven was exhibited, it is that of England cowering at the feet of 300,000 slaveholders in America. The London is in a fever of terror and impatience. It ald lend wings to the cowardice it proposes. The

editor fears lest already the submission may be too The noble patriot, trembling for his country, Will the Government wait? Will it do noth-Friends of Friends of Friends of Friends of Friends of Court was asks, Will the Government wait? Will it do not use a day for proud exultation, for ostentations parade, for extravagant vain-glorying, for revelry and dissipation, for the depth of the friends of the slave, it is a day for proud exultation, for ostentations parade, for extravagant vain-glorying, for revelry and dissipation, for the friends of the slave, it is a day for the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon; but, to the friends of the slave, it is a day for heartfelt sadness, for the deepest humiliation, in view of the hypocrisy and blood guiltings of the nation. Wherever the the African philanthropy, and intimate to the American Government its readiness to take any proper steps for that object; abolish the treaty, renounce all right of interference in behalf of humanity, give up to the United States the undisputed supremacy of the sens, the right, unquestioned, to defend the piracy of all nations under the American flag, and allow the atrocities of slavery to sweep the world with uncontrolled dominion. Any relinquishment of principle, any sacrifice of benevolence, any disgrace, any apology, rather than hazard the resentment of American slaveocracy.

The deepest humiliation, in view of the hypoerisy and blood-guiltiness of the nation. Wherever else the American flag is unfurled to the breeze, I thank God it is not waving over our heads, and that it would not be tolerated on an occasion like this; for, in the language of the British poet Campbell—

'United States' your banner wears

Two emblems—one of fame;

Alas! the other that it bears,

Reminds us of your shame.

will the people of England submit to be so insulted? Will they be lectured into such cowardice and shame? Will they permit the British Government to join hands with the slaveocracy of this country for the perpetuity of slavery, the renewal of the slave-trade, and the redemption of it from the shame, the abhorrence, the curse, the scorn, of Christianity, of common law, of international execution, of the Word of God, and of the universal human beart, that have so long branded it? They will, if they follow the example of the piety and politics of our own country. They will, if all they desire is to have the shame of such a course taken off, by the production of a sufficient number of respectable precedents.

Yes, they mean—at least they symbolize, the stripes continually inflicted on the bodies of the manacled slaves—and, therefore, away with that flag forever! So long as beneath it four millions of men are driven with impunity to their unrequited toil, like brute beasts, and every slave ship is to be protected from search or visitation under it, let the true friends of freedom discard it with indignation and horror.

Instead of making a speech, I will read a few passes, tribinal and continually inflicted on the bodies of the manacled slaves—and, therefore, away with that flag forever!

So long as beneath it four millions of men are driven with impunity to their unrequited toil, like brute beasts, and every slave ship is to be protected from search or visitation under it, let the true friends of freedom discard it with indignation and horror.

And the argument now pressed by the London Times, for the clear abandonment of Africa, by the people of England, to the kidnapping dominion of the slaveocracy, is that of fear and profit. A powerful light of conviction is thus concentrated upon the national conscience, proving all their for philanthropy to have been a mistaken fanatici and duty a bugbear. Since the beginning of the world, there never was a more glaring and humiliat-ing instance of the debauchery and corruption of Christian conscience for the sake of gain. What Christian conscience for the sake of gain. What has occurred to produce this mighty, this unexampled change in men's deepest grounded opinions in regard to a great moral subject? Has a new revelation come down to us from heaven? A few years ago, slavery and the slave-trade were becoming the su ject of a curse ex imo pectore, in every man's mind, heart, reason, and moral sense. In the time of Clarkson and Wilberforce, God had caused the founf earth execrated and forbade the slave-trade as

of it as the supreme arbiter of policy and conscience. The once mourning and frightened worshippers, at the blasting of their idol before the Ark of God, have obliterate every indication of a once enlightened and quickened regard to justice and mercy. Conservative ministers of the Gospel of mercy to mankind commend slavery as a sacred domestic and missionary institution, and declaim against the fanaticism that would call it sin; they race with each other to purge themselves of any suspicion of desiring its aboliti

cret of the new outburst, now becoming national, in behalf of slavery, we shall let the people of the South explain in their own language, so far as the mystery need to be explained in reference to England. The people of England, says one of the acknowledged organs of Southern opinion and principle, 'are at last convinced that the supply of cotter cannot be certain and uniform, unless produced. the British Government, the British press, and the British people have ceased their denunciations of

on, and exactly limited by the slave labor to the cotton-growing States. The present state of the cotton-trade has convinced them that any fanatical intermeddling with domestic slavery would be not only unwise and impolitic, but that a successful invasion of the rights of slave-owners in the South- Sherman were willing to strike hands with slaveern States of the confederacy would react with fatal

whose homilies the slave-power would gladly accept, as expressing the opinio [REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER.

Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, JULY 9, 1858.

PENDENCE DAY.

ANTI-SLAVERY Society, notices of which had been ex- making the end sanctify the means. ensively circulated, a very large assembly of long- Whereas, the stream cannot rise higher than it tried friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, together with source;' and whereas, the Constitution of the United many new ones, fresh recruits in Freedom's service States was framed and adopted by a slaveholding and and animated with a generous enthusiasm, assembled slave-trading people, both in their State sovereignty on the morning of Monday, July 5th, at the well- and by mutual compact; and whereas, determined as known Grove in Framingham, where, on so many like they were to hold their slaves in bondage as market previous occasions, the bold and eloquent words of able goods and chattels, and to prosecute the African faithful Anti-Slavery men and women have been slave trade under the American flag for at least twent: wont to be uttered.

with a refreshing northerly breeze to invigorate and Adams, 'the freemen of the North, reduced to the mirably for the seating of a large audience and for their faces, and with trembling hand subscribed th the convenience of speakers in addressing them, and bond, and thereby made the preservation, propagation when every place of sitting and standing was occu- and perpetuation of slavery the vital and animating pied with attentive listeners, it was a sight both beau- spirit of the national government'-thus constituting tiful and animating-full of hope and promise for a a privileged order of men in the community, mor

better future. of the Railroad train from Boston. But at 11 o'clock, to the present day, the Constitution has been under the meeting was called to order by SAMUEL MAY, JR., stood, interpreted, accepted and enforced in accordwho congratulated the great assembly on the favora- ance with this view of its slaveholding compromise ble circumstances under which they were assembled, by all parties, all courts, all judges, all legislativ and proposed, on behalf of the committee of arrange- assemblies, all the Presidents from Washington

ezer D. Draper, Milford ; Effingham L. Capron, Worcester; Richard Clap, Dorchester; Joseph Southwick, Grantville; Marshall G. Kimball, Barre; Andrew T. Fosa, of New Hampshire; and Asa Cutler, of Con- well meant, to argue or prove that the Constitution

Secretaries-Samuel May, Jr., Leicester; J. M. W.

Committee on Finance-Joseph A. Howland, Reu ben H. Ober, Sarah P. Remond, Sarah E. Wall, Lucy Colman, Pliny B. Southwick.

Mr. Gannison took the chair, and said-FRIENDS OF FREEDOM-To the great mass

'United States! your banner wears
Two emblems—one of fame;
Alas! the other that it bears,
Reminds us of your shame.
The white man's liberty in types
Strate blacered by your stars! Stands blazoned by your stars; But what's the meaning of your stripes?

sages, strikingly applicable to the present condition of our country, from an old Book, so valued and so precious in many respects-passages which cannot come obsolete or trite while oppression is in our land

[Mr. Garrison here read portions of the 2d and 3th hapters of Jeremiah. The congregation here united in singing, to the

tune of Auld Lang Syne, the first piece selected for the occasion, being George Thompson's lines-. Land of the brave! thy hallowed shore

the singing being led by a choir of our Hopedale

MR. GARRISON said he had two series of resolution which he would like to present to the meeting. He

read as follows : Chargeon and wheeling the condemnation pro-tain of sin to be analyzed, and its condemnation pro-nounced, in a Court and Senate, the highest, no-blest, most august in the world. The battle against half a million of slaves, who were forced to wear the won, twice over; with the eyes of all nations upon the conflict, and the spontaneous admiration of manicing levels, and the spontaneous admiration of manicing levels, and to the end of their earthly existence; and whereas, from their loins have sprung the four

self set the iniquity of slavery for reprobation in her standards, as one of the greatest of all crimes against treated like brute beasts, and judicially declared to God and man. The foremost Christian governments have no rights that white men are bound to respect; and whereas, the load of guilt entailed upon Rut now there is a clean and absolute reversal of through the recreancy of those who led in the Revoall this virtue, this impulse and action of humanity and religion, and a galvanism of the buried iniquity into a frightful cataleptic life, and an enthronement increasing weight: therefore. increasing weight; therefore, 1. Resolved, That, instead of glorving in the deeds

of our fathers, and burning incense at their shrines, the blasting of their idof before the Ark of God, have taken up Dagon, and set him in his place again.—
it becomes a solemn duty, on a day like this, to confess their shocking inconsistency, to deplore their testimonials against the sin, and is making haste to wickedly compromising spirit, to blush for their selfobliterate every indication of a once enlightened and quickened regard to justice and mercy. Conserva-

cease in regard to Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill, cease in regard to Leanington, cease in regard to Leanington, state is less, as earnest-Saratoga, and Yorktown; for the struggle of 1776, begins the being called abolitionists, as earnestly as they do the denouncing of slavery as a sin.

Deep answereth to deep at the noise of these water-spouts of human avarice and cruelty. The secret of the new outburst, now becoming national, in on cannot be certain and uniform, unless produced by slave labor. It is in this view of the subject that respecting the colored population, whether bond or

3. Resolved. That the 4th of July, 1776, was a day slavery and slave-grown cotton. They are beginning to think that slavery, after all, is not so bad an institution. The London Times has even gone so far utter self-condemnation, on the part of those who as to denounce the policy of the British Government, affixed their signatures to the Declaration of Indefor her expenditure of life and treasure in the sup-pression of the slave trade; boldly taking the ground through life continued to hold mylitides of their that the British squadron on the coast of Africa should be withdrawn, and the object abandoned. An immense change has been effected in the opinions of the leading and influential classes of England, within the last few years, by the gigantic power of selves rose in rebellion to oppose'; and, therefore, to through life continued to hold, multitudes of their King Cotton.'
They now fully comprehend the idea, and freely admit the fact, that if an adequate supply of cotton is to be had at all, it must come from the United States, grievous wound upon the cause of justice and right-

4. Resolved, That it is because Washington, and holders, and to sacrifice principle to expediency, in But are the people of England thus convinced, and order that the link which bound them to the mother eady to reverse their whole course of conviction and country might be severed,—that the land is now f action in regard to slavery, at the demand of King cursed by the sway of the Slave Power, and the cause Cotton, and under the threats of the slaveocracy? or is it merely the Court preacher in the London Times, men been loyal to the 'self-evident truths' they enun nes, men been loyal to the 'self-evident truths' they enunn of the nation? We shall ciated, emancipated their own slaves, and insisted on liberty being proclaimed 'throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof,' as a matter of self-respec and moral consistency, and to avoid the merited deri sion and indignant reprobation of a witnessing uni verse, slavery could not have survived the Revolutionary conflict. Therefore,

5. Resolved, That all attempts to hide their crimi nality, or to apologize for their conduct, are equally futile and immoral; for they stand condemned out of their own mouths, and fearfully illustrate bow evil ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION OF INDE- and bitter a thing it is to depart from the living God, in compromising the principles of eternal justice, sub In accordance with the call of the Massachuserrs stituting a selfish expediency for the higher law, and

years after the adoption of the Constitution; and The day was perfect-beautifully clear and bright, whereas, to quote the language of John Quincy inspirit. When the multitude had gathered into the alternative of departing from the vital principle of amphitheatre, hollowed out by nature's hand so ad- their liberty, or of forfeiting the Union itself, averted adverse to the rights of all, and more pernicious to the There was a little delay in commencing the regular interests of the whole, than any order of nobility ever ceedings of the day, on account of the late arrival known; and whereas, from the hour of its adoption ments, the following organization of the meeting :- Buchanan, Congress and the Supreme Court, all the President-William Lloyd Garrison, of Boston. Heads of Department, and all the States, singly and Vice Presidents-Francis Jackson, Boston; Eben- collectively,-thus placing its real scope and intention beyond all reasonable doubt or denial, in these particulars; therefore,

6. Resolved, That any attempt, however sincere of the United States is, and was designed to be, an Anti-Slavery instrument, and therefore in direct conflict with the slave system, is the veriest special pleading is verbal quibbling and hair-splitting sophistry-a useless waste of time and an utter perversion of the truth—a convenient subterfuge, behind which to take

formity and secession, and of joining in Liberty's rallying cry of 'NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLD- Wendell Phillips was the next speaker. His speech

the Constitution, it is no less a sin and a shame for her pass a law declaring that no man shall be put on trial to remain in that unhallowed Union, on any pretext in the Commonwealth on the question whether he is whatever; and that, come what may, she ought to a free man or a slave; or, in Mr. Phillips's language, organize on a free and independent basis, and to with- declaring that ' the simple arrival of a slave under the draw all countenance and support from slavery, -thus free trees of Massachusetts is a charter of liberty and precipitating its immediate downfall, by making it a emancipation.'

lions of slaves are kept securely in their chains, beyond all hope of a peaceful deliverance, and which gives has got a cell in the State Prison ready for the Judge immunity to every piratical slave ship that floats upon the deep, through the connivance of the general gov- from the soil of Massachusetts, on the ground that he ernment, is a flag to be abhorred, disowned and trod- is a slave.' (Loud applause.) This was to be the den under foot by every true friend of freedom, every test, and if any man refused to sign the petition, he advocate of the oppressed, and never with his consent was to be branded as a kidnapper. to be again unfurled to the breeze.

These, said Mr. Garrison, I offer on my own acount, and as the expression of my individual convic- sung, and the meeting then took a recess for recreation and feeling.

He said he would not press them upon the meeting for adoption; but he begged leave to read another series, which he could not doubt would meet the general approbation of the assembly-as follows:

Whereas, it is notorious throughout the civilized world, that the African Slave Trade is carried on almost exclusively in American built ships, by American speculators, with American capital, under the American flag, by the connivance of the American declaring that trade to be piracy, and in perfidious disregard of treaties made for its suppression; and,

Whereas, this continual prostitution of the 'stars and stripes' to the most dreadful of all enterprises, justly subjects American vessels engaged in lawful merce to the suspicion of being African slavers in disguise, and fairly warrants the strictest exercise of the right of visitation, on the part of British cruisers very racy and telling speech. engaged in good faith for the suppression of the foreign slave traffic, in accordance with the laws of

land, and the threats of war, in case her cruisers confuge under our boasted 'banner of freedom,' and by zeal and fidelity; and, generally, on the part of future paper to give a full report of his remarks. Northern members, whether Democratic or Republi- The President said that no doubt general disappoint

alarm, that the effect of all this bluster and bullying health did not admit of his speaking in the open air. He had, however, sent the following sentiment to the cause it virtually to abandon the aforesaid right of meeting, which would be read by Mr. Yerrinton, one visitation, in order that there may be no rupture be- of the Secretaries. It was read, as follows: tween the two countries, and thus to allow the American flag to give protection to whatever vessel unfurls

Resolved, That this Society tenders its most hear thanks to Baron Von Humboldt, for the noble human thanks t

don Times, in regard to the hitherto unquestioned right of visitation, to the slave traffic itself, and to The question on adopting the sentiment as that of people of England.

12. Resolved, That the persistent efforts of the man slavery.

Times to misrepresent the workings of British West

Rev. Mr. Bowles, of Natick, made a brief but im India emancipation—to decry it as a measure of sick- pressive speech, and was frequently applauded. ly philanthropy, and as disastrous in its results-to give aid and comfort to our Southern slave-oligarchy, young men were coming forward to fill the places of and throw contempt upon the struggle for the aboli- those who had borne the heat and burden of the day, tion of slavery in the United States-to make the and warmly approving the entire series of resolution growing of cotton paramount to every considera- drawn up by n of justice, humanity and religion-to reconcile the people of England to an active prosecution of the stand, and spoke with his accustomed ability and horrible commerce in the bodies and souls of kidnap- power in vindication of Disunion. ped Africans and Coolies, with reference to the manuuring prosperity of England-indicate total blind-great earnestness of spirit and fidelity ness of vision, the deepest depravity, the most flagrant in regard to the danger of lowering the Anti-Slavery disregard of human rights, and a disposition to aid in standard for the accommodation of political leaders. the consummation of wholesale villany for the furtherance of a desperate cupidity; and should be met by The time for adjournment had come, and as it wa a united outburst of moral indignation, and the most necessary to conform to the Railroad arrangements, strenuous counteracting efforts, on the part of the the meeting was then closed, although, to the genefriends of freedom universally.

country, to be a true exponent of the general sentiment COLMAN, SARAH P. REMOND, &c. of the people of England, we earnestly call upon them The adjournment took place at 5 o'clock, 'the sum of all villanies.'

14. Resolved, That we proffer our grateful acknowlnot uttered in vain, but help to hasten the day for the and family represented there. overthrow of that hideous system of oppression in this country, which is now the mightiest obstruction to

the progress of freedom throughout the world. 15. Resolved, That we gratefully acknowledge our large indebtedness to those friends of humanity in aided us so often and so generously, by their contributions to the National Anti-Slavery Bazaar, and by dence day, at Framingham, but the state of Mr. Parom time to time; and we earnestly entreat them him to attempt to speak in the open air.] still to make common cause with us, by direct pecu- TRIBUTE TO BARON VON HUMBOLDT. niary aid cast into the treasury of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and by all other praiseworthy methods, not only for the sake of the enslaved in America but for the vindication of the rights of human nature, without regard to race or clime.

16. Resolved, That in the projected emancipation of all the Russian serfs, under the powerful auspices of the present Czar, (who, by his beneficent and philanthropic tendencies, bids fair to render his administration more truly illustrious than that of any of his predecessors,) the slaveholding Democracy of the United States has fresh cause to hide its head, and blush for shame and confusion of face-engaged as it is, unceasingly, and by the most nefarious methods, in extending slavery all over this continent, and riveting and to take sides with the victim, not the oppresso the fetters of its multitudinous victims still more securely.

with close attention, and constantly greeted with mur-words of noble Englishmen sounded across the sea to murs of assent, or with loud applause.

refuge from the imperative moral duty of non-con-slave on the plantations and in the prisons of the

was characterised by the utmost directness, boldness, 7. Resolved, That as it was a sin and a shame for the North to comply with the immoral conditions imposed upon her by the South, in the formation of petition now in circulation, asking the Legislature to

geographical, physical and moral impossibility for the South to maintain her control over her slave population.

If you mean what you say, said Mr. Phillips, speaking of certain Republicans, prove it by going up to Boston next winter and passing a law, that as there is 8. Resolved, That the flag under which four mil- no clause binding Massachusetts to return slaves,

After a few words by the President, in reply to one or two of Mr. Phillips's remarks, another hymn was tion and refreshment of an hour and a half. The walks in the Grove, and the boats upon the lake, invited the company in their several directions.

At half past 2 o'clock, P. M. the audience promptly -assembled, the large numbers of the morning being visibly increased. A hymn, by Daniel Ricketson-'The slave is pining in his chains, His blood has cursed our hills and plains,' &c.

having been sung to the tune of Old Hundred, Mr. Garrison introduced, as the first speaker, in com datory terms, Rev. Mr. Bassett, pastor of an Orthodox Anti-Slavery church in Washington city, who made a pathetic and highly effective speech. Much applause followed. The stand was next taken by Mr. William Martyn, a young man of the city of Worcester, who acquitted himself with marked ability. He was followed by Mr. E. H. Haywood, of Hubbardston, in Mr. Haywood is a recent graduate of Brown Uni-

versity, and understood to be preparing himself for ations, in order to ascertain the real character of the the Christian ministry. If this be so, we had very strong assurance in his speech of to-day, that he would vessels thus visited; therefore,

9. Resolved, That the menacing tone used in both be no 'dumb dog' in the advocacy of Christian uses of Congress, at its late session, towards Eng. truth, no lover of ease in Zion, no timid croucher before the self-interest of unscrupulous men, no tinue to exercise the right aforesaid, were not extorted wretched tool of sectarian schemes, -least of all, an by any regard for the honor of the American flag, or unprincipled panderer to the behests of slavery, as the freedom of the seas, or the protection of commerce; are now so large a proportion of our ministers and but, primarily, on the part of the South, by a con- churches (witness the action, course, and position of sciousness of guilt in the premises, by a determination to grant complete immunity to every slave ship, as against seizure and condemnation, while taking in any report, to Mr. Haywood's thought and man-refuge under our boasted 'banner of freedom,' and by intense fear and hatred of England for her anti-slavery demonstration of no ordinary powers. We hope in a

can, by a wish to make 'speeches for Buncombe,' with ment would be felt, at the absence of Theodore a view to making capital for the next Presidential PARKER. He knew that Mr. Parker had wished and expected to be present,-had indeed prepared in writ-10, Resolved, That we perceive with regret and ing a speech for the occasion-but the state of his

it to the breeze, piratical or otherwise.

11. Resolved, That the tone and attitude of the years, has always borne against the wrongs of ity which shines the fairest star in the heaven of his

very as a cotton-raising system in America, are the meeting was taken, and a loud and unanimous detestably unserupulous, thoroughly pro-slavery, in AYE rang through the Grove, and testified to th exact accordance with the wishes and designs of the respect in which the vast assembly held the venerable Slave Power, and in sovereign contempt and daring man, who, in his old age, had rebuked so honestly defiance of the moral and religious sentiment of the and faithfully the servility of the press and people of the United States, in regard to the great subject of hu-

Andrew T. Foss then followed, rejoicing that the Charles C. Burleigh was next welcomed to the

[A more full report of all these speeches next week.] riends of freedom universally.

13. Resolved, That inasmuch as the position of the had been had of hearing several speakers present, Times, on the subject of slavery and the slave trade, among whom were STEPHEN S. FOSTER, CHARLES L. is craftily assumed by the pro-slavery press in this REMOND, Rev. Mr. KIMBALL of Barre, Mrs. Lucy N.

to throw off their apparent apathy, renew their strong great company departed their several ways, all reaching testimonies against slavery and all its abettors, send their homes, so far as is known, without any accident across the Atlantic words of encouragement and ap- to mar the interest and enjoyment of the day,-alproval to the advocates of emancipation here, admon-though those going to, or towards, Worcester were ish their own government to beware how it sacrifices very much delayed in waiting for conveyance, owing the claims of bleeding humanity, at the dictation of a to an unfortunate mistake of the Railroad agent in brutal slave oligarchy, holding present mastery over not providing sufficient cars for that route. But on the American government, and remonstrate against so busy a day, when crowds are going by Railroad in the fearful complicity of the American Church with all directions, some excuse is certainly to be found the traffickers in human flesh, and in the perpetuation when the Railroad company does not fully carry out its engagements.

Among the many meetings held by the Anti-Sla edgments to those English journals that are faith- very Society at Framingham Grove, it never held a fully exposing the cruelty and wickedness of American better nor more effective one than this; and we doubt slavery, assuring them that their words of rebuke are not its fruits will appear in every town and village

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President SAMUEL MAY, Jr.,
J. M. W. YERRINTON, Secretaries.

[The following well-deserved tribute to the gland, and on the continent of Europe, who have venerable Vox HUMBOLDT was intended to have been delivered at the Anti-Slavery celebration of Indepenthe effective testimonies they have forwarded to us, ker's health was such as to make it imprudent for

BY REV. THEODORE PARKER.

In our labors for the slave, the help of other tions has come grateful to us. What words of wisdom have fallen from the pen of De Tocqueville, of Chevalier, of Poussin! Let us not forget that, in her last revolutionary day, France broke off the letters of every slave within the borders of the Republic. If the French flag now covers the human freight with which the worst of pirates pollutes the sea, it is by the command of the French tyrant, not the French People. How much service have the English rendered us!

No nation has done so much to secure civil liberty to men as the British. With all their faults, it seems to be the instinct of the British people to hate tyranny, The world will not soon forget the noble act of generous justice which set free 800,000 men. No classic The reading of all these resolutions was listened to nation can tell of such a deed. How often have the cheer us in our work! One old man, famous for almost Wm. Wells Brown was the first speaker, and was half a century, still lingers in the Senate of Britain, ntroduced as having been once a slave, but now a not only a conventional Lord, but a noble man by nafreeman-at least, as good a freeman as slaveholding ture. How valiantly has Lord Brougham contended America could afford! He contrasted the noisy and for the right! Once his words found their way into hollow celebrations of to-day with the position of the the school-books of America. Then the boy and girl

read the lofty thoughts :- 'Tell me not of fight talk not of the property of the planter in his clay I deny the right; I acknowledge not the propen The principles, the feelings of our common nature is The principles, the recommon nature in rebellion against it. Be the appeal made to a in rebellion against to the heart, the sentence is the sunderlanding of the land same that rejects it. In vain you tell me of the land that sanction such a claim. There is a law aboved that sanction such a the enactments of human codes—the same throughout the enactments of human codes—the same throughout the s the enactments of the same in all times—such as it was being the world, the same the daring genius of Columbus pierced the night of apa and opened to one world the sources of honor, which and opened to the total and knowledge; to another, all unutterable wes. See it is at this day. It is the law written on the heart man by the finger of his Maker; and by that lan, changeable and eternal, while men despise fraud, and changeable and electrical, white men acspise traid to loathe rapine, and abhor blood, they will reject the wild and guilty phantasy that man can hold propen in man! In vain you appeal to treaties, to er between nations; the covenants of the Almight whether the Old or the New, denounce such unler pretensions! I wonder if any school-book now tant contains these? On the continent of Europe, there is now a very

able man of science. He is one of the most though ful in the most thinking of nations. He soon ton es his nine-and-eightieth birth-day. He surpage the famous ancients in age as in knowledge, Aleus der Von Humboldt was born in 1769. His first had was printed more than sixty years ago; his greater is not yet complete. He devotes not only the days, by the nights to the fifth volume of his Kossos: fourth saw the light in this present year. How gree are this man's services to science! Since the day, Aristotle, I think no man has done so much to wing the bounds of human knowledge; none has tangles many new truths in so many departments of sein Yet I do not ferget Roger Bacon, Galileo, Descapor Leibnitz. It is amazing to see how much bei done-for how many sciences. How industrion he as a traveller! What countries he journeyedthn in the two remotest of continents ! How he climbel mountains and studied the currents of the sea! H much has he done to show the prevalence of union sal laws, where men only suspected them before! & in knowledge of special details in almost all deparments of physical science, a discoverer in many them, he has yet also the vast comprehensive mind that groups these all into a systematic who which he names Kosmos-both Order and Beauty n one word, THE WORLD.

But it is not of his diligence, and the learning accumulates in fourscore years of toil, that I with speak to-day; it is not of his genius for sciencet once so modest and so great; rather do I lock his Humanity. I find this in his earliest writing It comes out also in the last. He is the Frends Mankind, always on the side of Progress, of Harm ity. He takes the side of the Indian in North m outh America, against his conqueror. He recepting the natural right of the African, and proclaims is his early books and his most recent letters. I years ago, he wrote this: 'The kingdom of he Spain-[there was then no Mexican Republic]-ha marked advantage over the United States. Thenm ber of slaves, whether Africans or of the mixed is almost nothing; an advantage which the Euro colonists did not begin to appreciate until after in tragic events of the Revolution of St. Domingo: true is it that the fear of physical evils act me erfully than moral considerations of the true into of society, or the principles of philanthropy m justice, so often declared in Parliament, in the stituent Assembly, and in the works of philoso In the United States, the number of African is more than a million. They are the sixth per the entire population. The Southern States, vin political influence has become greater since the st sition of Louisiana, inconsiderately enlarge the m ber of slaves whom they introduce from me Chief of the Confederacy-[Mr. Jefferson] a m trate whose name is dear to the true friends of him ity-to oppose this increase, and thereby save main from great evils for future generations-(Esni? tique sur le Royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne, le

1811. Tom. I., p. 221, et seq.) He calls attention to the fact, that of the thous of Africans imported into Cuba from 1799 to 111 (the period of his visit,) seven out of the hundred

When Cortez made his will, he says in it. (Ar xxxix,) . It is doubtful whether a Christian, in conscience, can use as slaves the aborigines made tives in war; and as, up to this time, this import point has never been settled, I command my see, le such after him of his descendant possess my Mayoralty and feudal possessions, to obtain all possible information as to the rights which then lawfully exercise over the captives.' A strange at ple it seems in such a man; yet Cortez was no ni nquerer, but a great man performing the function a fillibuster. The question was referred to the lim and the Councils. You may guess at the decid Let us confess,' says Mr. Humboldt, ' that three turies later, notwithstanding the light shed by a mil advanced civilization, the rich proprietors in An ca have not, even at death, so scrupulous a cons In our days, it is philosophers, and not devotes, raise the question-Is it right to hold slave? the broader range, which philosophy has also had, makes me believe it would have been better suffering humanity if this sort of scepticism had be preserved among the believers!' (Tom. II., p. 16 With delight he mentions the Spanish laws are friendly to the slaves, favoring their emand tion, and opening a door for each man to liberate his self; and adds, . Barbarism is the same in all spi whenever men give free course to their pain and when governments tolerate a state of things will is contrary to the laws of nature, and consequent the welfare of society.' [II. p. 47.]

He looks with sorrowful eye on the rich plantions of Cuba. 'Howsoever rich and ferile if country may be,-the Valley of Grieves, for este ple, -at the S. E. of Havana, one of the most deligh ful situations in the New World, there you see phis carefully planted with sugar cane and coffee; p these plains are watered with the swent of the Africa Rural life loses its charms when it is impe

rable from the misery of our race! [III. p. i.]

Here is a story I have never seen in English oes honor alike to the subject and the narrator. Catholic missionary of San Fernando had led on is Indians to the banks of the Guviare river, in the tile expedition, which was, properly, only a set hunt in violation of the laws of religion, and of the Spanish government. On this unchristian expedits in an Indian hut, they found a mother with the children-two of the three of tender age. She's busy preparing the Manioe meal, her husband as absent fishing, and she could not withstend the se hunters and Christian oppressors who forced way in. The mother sought to escape with her dren, but had hardly reached the open plain sid she was seized by the man-hunters of the mission with her children, bound and conducted to the The missionary was sitting in his boat, waiting feet results of the chase whose perils he had not she If the mother had made any violent resists would have been killed by these ruffians; for in its missions, everything is allowed for the sake of 'po ing souls.' So special pains are taken to car children, in order to bring them up as slaves of Christians.

The mother, with her children, was brought

San Pernando, and it was hoped she could not her way back by land to her home. But the nal heart longed for those children who were their father on the day of the capture. In stolen children but was seized again, unmore

two younger cl Atabapo to the on the forepart knowing her fi self into the w eer, where th Here she cone overseer of thither; the w aten with wh back, and she Gabita. It was dark. On acc woods, the str unication be love drove th iver her childr still in their h arms bled with servants of th osened them with her teeth. and four days San Fernando, the mission! woods at a sea with clouds, a Often she mu limbs force he ered with shar ants. The Cl

JULY

boundless insti he was captur per Orinoco, wi arved herself With great e west bank to escape. To Rock'! He say f man leaves the name o nt of natur emory of the trast between arbarism of th of a sacrifice to retches who gion which m chief command Jumboldt, (Le In 1826, Hu wo volumes, co Cuba-(Essai treatise on the hat Island, as ereto which

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diately into E those language Mr. J. S. Thre slation of th luba, by Ale: om the Spanis ay, by J. S. Ti n. 1856.' It Mr. Thrasher here I think h nany things to ical details do rays enriched t ot state that h original, or on Humboldt itung, compla the Spanish hapter related atter with fre aitted it all ! In 1858, Juli umes on An outation and rho, in his acl ignation at the rasher's hand

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find a copy of the Cuba, with wh but I have mad original, and f which relate to 'It is the de studied what to bear the compla-relieve them. blacks in count tional habits ter died what to ting America, I which I felt in which I felt in writers, seeking by the ingeniou the words 'Neg salaze,' and 'I' verting the no deceitful comp to disguise the which prepare any one think our pity by en with that of the state of oppressi parisons, these justice with we even the hope these weapons great revolution

beginning of t public opinion exists: it begin Without de evils which have their very birth the total extin vast portion of over the South the whites, in secured their of lation, which is faster than the ferred, instead great and dep ca, between Ca become the cl anity, what a s might be prese their owner's their owner's parents separa that the gener that the gener that the gener mated the leg states will, lit and to those W dent and fatal passed the Al passed the Al hope that the intelligence, it tion of the n Americal, and recognition of Government,—through more have a happy of the blacks of the blacks of the blacks.

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After readir orn in a mons shine of royal

disgust that I

arms new atthe missionary, out of pity, secretly

lossened them a little. She untied them completely

with her teetis. Early in the morning, she was gone,

and load days, where her children were confined in

Often she must swim the rivers, and with bleeding

The Christian missionary thus rewarded the

Orinoco, where she had no hope of ever seeing

r children again! She refused all food, and so

With great emotion, Humboldt saw the rock on

ROCK ! He says, In those solitudes of the wilderness,

the name of this rock-an indestructible monu-

igion which makes love of our neighbor one of its

hief commandments! '-[Klencke's Alexander Von

In 1826, Humboldt published a work at Paris, in

wa volumes, called a Political Essay on the Island of

a treatise on the state of Agriculture and Slavery in

hat Island, and contained all the matter relating

thereto which previously lay scattered in his great

and costly work-Travels in the Equinoctial Regions

of the new continent-(Voyage aux Regions Equinoziales du nouveau continent.) It was translated imme-

diately into English and Spanish, and published in

those languages without any omission. But in 1856,

Mr. J. S. Thrasher published at New York a new

translation of the work, with the title, 'The Island of

Cuba, by Alexander Von Humboldt. Translated

from the Spanish, with Notes and a preliminary Ea-

av. by J. S. Thrasher. New York: Derby & Jack-

son. 1856.' It is a 12mo. volume of about 400 pages.

Mr. Thrasher had lived a long time on the island,

tical details down to recent times, and in various

rays enriched the original. In his preface, he does

e original, or to omit any thing. But in July, 1856,

on Humboldt wrote an article for the Spenersche

eatter with freedom and humanity. Mr. Thrasher

circulate freely in France and Spain; but the Ameri-

ans are not allowed to read his thoughts on the insti-

I think no American library contains all Mr. Hum-

which relate to slavery. Mr. Humboldt says-

'It is the duty of the traveller who has closely

tudied what tortures and degrades human nature, to

After reading the noble words of this great man

of Mr. Bates enabled the Public Library of

where I think he was American Consul. He added many things to the original, and brought the statis-

Humboldt, (Leipzig, 1851,) p. 232, et seq.

starved herself to death!

esa! How

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efore! Rich

such unholy

devotees, who

spagne, Paris,

arrator. The

ad led out his

s brought to could not find in the mater-the were with . In her de-

besten with whips, and finally separated from her of the noisy American official who pretends to transwith whips, and many suparased from her younger children. She was carried up the river two younger children. She was carried up the river two younger children. She was carried up the river two younger children. She was carried up the river two younger children. She was carried up the river two younger children. She was carried up the river the book. He thinks freedom can never prosper twith the colored people of Cuba—they have no great desire for it: they have never been 'exposed to it by community of language, and facility of access to the blood-thirsty teachings of European philanthropy.'

MISS HOLLEY IN VERMONT.

West Brookfills, (Vt.) June 29, 1858.

Dear Brother Garrier, of the real friends of the slave are always interested and cheered in hearing of the progress and prosperity of genuine freedom and pure anti-slavery, based on the first the colored people of Cuba—they have no great desire for it: they have no great desire for it. elf into the water, and bore her to a wall of rock.

The 'blood-thirsty teachings' are the self-evident principle, I send you this short communication to introduce the self-evident principle, I send you this short communication to introduce the self-evident principle, I send you this short communication to introduce the self-evident principle, I send you this short communication to introduce the self-evident principle, I send you this short communication to introduce the self-evident principle, I send you this short communication to introduce the self-evident principle, I send you this short communication to introduce the self-evident principle, I send you this short communication to introduce the self-evident principle, I send you this short communication to introduce the self-evident principle, I send you this short communication to introduce the self-evident principle, I send you this short communication to introduce the self-evident principle, I send you this short communication to introduce the self-evident principle, I send you this short communication to introduce the self-evident principle, I send you this short communication to introduce the self-evident principle, I send you this short communication to introduce the self-evident principle, I send you this short communication to introduce the self-evident principle, I send you this short communication to introduce the self-evident principle, I send you this short communication to introduce the self-evident principle, I send you this short communication to introduce the self-evident principle, I send you this short communication to introduce the self-evident principle, I send you this short communication to introduce the self-evident principle in the self-evi feet the conceased of the mission sent his Indian people by their Creator with certain unalienable and equal labors of your excellent and efficient agent, Miss Salorersect of the mission was brought back, and cruelly rights; among these the right to life, liberty, and the LIE HOLLEY, on her anti-slavery tour through a porthere; the woman was brought once, and cruchy besten with whips; her hands were tied behind her back and she was sent to the Christian mission of back and she was sent to the Christian mission of Gabita. It was the rainy season; the night was very one of the imprenetableness of the imprenentableness of the imprenentableness of the imprenent

Gabita. It was not of the impenetrableness of the lings have sought to brand with the name of Athe- It has never been my pleasure to make the acquain dark. On account of the only means of comwoods, the streems are here the only means of comwoods, the streems are here the only means of comist.' It is an old word, 'By their fruits ye shall tance of Miss Holley until now. know them.' Certainly, this great philosopher is not late drove the imprisoned woman to attempt what late drove the imprisoned woman to attempt whether the imprisoned woman to attempt whether the imprisoned woman to attemp lare drove the magnetic table fall but one impulse—to deseemed impossible; she felt but one impulse—to dever her children, and carry them back to the others a man? sill in their home. She was not watched: as her

arms bled with the cutting of the cords, the Indian February, 1846, called together by an advertisement headed 'Christian Anti-Slavery Meeting,' and presided positions of scripture, introductory to her lectures, are and four days after was seen in the neighborhood of over by Rev. Jacob Ide. We quoted passages from peculiarly appropriate, beautiful and instructive; the mission! She had rapidly passed through the their published 'Declaration,' expressing their sense of the guilt involved in slavery, of their own past deplinquency, with that of the whole Church, in having woods at a season when the sky is continually covered with clouds, and the streams are greatly swollen. made no protest against it, and of the obvious demand of Christian duty that such protest should forthwith

Although she has much bitter pro-slavery prejudice limbs force her way through the twining vines covered with sharp thorns. She lived on the large black be made, and that a corresponding course of active opposition to slavery should be entered upon. We quoted an extract from their 'Pledge' to each other and the world that they would perform this duty, and of all who have the fairness and the candor to go and handless instinct of desperate maternal love :- after she was captured, he sent her to a mission on the up-'Christian Anti-Slavery' bring forth fruit.

the west bank of the Atabapo, where she first sought to escape. To this day it is called 'THE MOTHER'S of Nazareth whom Dr. Ide and his fellow 'ministers and church-members' call 'Master,' and to whom they address a periodical formula of 'Lord! Lord!' if man leaves scarcely any trace of his existence, yet they address a periodical formula of 'Lord! Lord!' gift, so I think Miss Holley is doing in the anti-slass if to draw nigh unto him with their mouth, and honor him with their lips, were his appointed method, and honor him with their lips, were his appointed method. Anti-Slavery Society has given proof of excellent ment of nature-there will still be preserved the memory of the moral corruption of our race, the or the very best method, of showing their reverence judgment in selecting her for the lecturing field. Her for him. Let us try them by this rule, and look at the stay at my house was very agreeable indeed, and ntrast between the virtue of the savage, and the barbarism of the civilized man! Here is the memorial fruits of the 'Christian Anti-Slavery Meeting' of 1846. stay at my nouse was very agreeable including fruits of the 'Christian Anti-Slavery Meeting' of 1846. of a sacrifice to the bigotry and cruelty of miserable cretches who called themselves the ministers of a Re-

Henry Garnett, a colored clergyman of Troy, N. Y., mirably adapted to the condition and wants of the which forbids the colored man to participate in the Cuba-(Essai Politique sur l'Isle de Cuba.) It was privileges of social life, excluding or confining him though so kind and pathetic, yet she is bold in utterto a degraded position in places where all men of good ance, and speaks without fear and ' without comprom behavior ought to be equal. He spoke of the negro ise. Many writhe under her solemn and truthful repew, and asserted that those who were then opposing bukes of the popular churches, as being the bulwarks

man was debarred from equal privileges on account tors and apologists of American Slavery as it actually of his color, (in other respects strongly advocating exists! In that peculiar institution, how sacred and the resolution,) the resolution was laid on the table.

The Business Committee shortly afterwards brought

What can write the rights and virtues of women!!

not state that he intends to make any abridgment of to express the sentiments of the meeting, and to in-augurate the course of policy which they wished to long would it take them to get rid of either, in regard tung, complaining that the entire seventh chapter represent as 'Christian anti-slavery.' Positively, to this subject, under the popular preaching of the these resolutions were very good, as may be seen by the Spanish work was arbitrarily omitted. That hapter related to slavery, and in it he discussed the the extracts from them in our previous article. Negatively, they were defective, in omitting all mention of one of the chief, and most practically injurious, outward 'institutions' first, humanity, justice, purity, sins of the Northern Church, namely, its support, at righteousness afterwards, if at all. Blind indeed are umes on America, which are not so valuable as his home, of just such a system of caste as its missionaries are striving to break down in India, treating the od to be done in Vermont. Some there are, who talk reputation and the judgment of his friends would lead e to expect. He sent a copy to Mr. Humboldt, colored race as Pariahs, even in their houses of wor-ship, and thus he ping to perpetuate the feeling Nothing can be farther from the truth. ho, in his acknowledgment, again expresses his ingnation at the treatment his work had met with at which lies at the root of Southern slavery. Thrasher's hands. He says his work unmutilated can

from inadvertence on the part of the Committee, and from inadvertence on the part of the Committee, and to test still further the spirit of the meeting, Dr.

Mann proposed the addition of a clause to the spirit.

boldt's works. Even the great ones were wanting in all the public collections of New England, until the generosity of Mr. Bates enabled the Public Library of Beston to supply the defect. I have not been able to find a copy of the Spanish translation of his Essay on Cuba, with which to compare the American work; but I have made a careful examination of the French to withdraw fellowship from all such institutions, and original, and find that Mr. Thrasher has omitted of Christ; and the purity of non ministers of Christ; and that Slavery is a sin under all is an abolitionist, and that Slavery is a sin under all is an abolitionist.

many things of great importance. I select a few of Christ.' bear the complaints of the unfortunate to such as can relieve them. I have studied the condition of the blacks in countries where the laws, religion and na-tional habits tend to soften their fate; and yet, quit-ting America, I feel the same abhorrence for slavery which I felt in Europe. It is in vain that intelligent writers, seeking to hide the barbarity of institutions by the ingenious tricks of literary art, have invented the words 'Negro-Peasant of America,' 'Black Vassalage,' and 'Patriarchal Protection':—that is perverting the noble arts of reason and imagination by desiful comparisons or accurate an high production of the control which they were leaders?

Convention, had already, during several previous ure, (and that would be very great,) but for the good reting the noble arts of reason and imagination by descitful comparisons or captious sophisms, in order to disguise the excesses which afflict mankind, and which prepare the way for violent convulsions. Does may one think he has the right to endeavor to avert our pity by comparing the condition of the blacks with that of the serfs of the middle ages, or with that state of oppression at which some classes in the North and East of Europe are groaning still? These comparisons, these tricks of rhetoric, that disdainful injustice with which some men reject as chimerical even the hope of the gradual abolition of slavery,—these weapons are useless in the present time. The great revolutions which have taken place on the Contineut and the Archipelago of the Antilles, since the beginning of the present century, have influenced public opinion even in the country where slavery exists: it begins to be modified by them.

'Without doubt, slavery is the greatest of all the erils which have afflicted mankind.'

'We cannot sufficiently praise the wise legislation of the area. years, shown a mortal antipathy to the Liberator, to of the cause. There is an equal anxiety to hear Mr. its editor, and to that sort of anti-slavery which calls Phillips. If you both could visit this State, I think a upon the American churches for a beginning of truly great good would result from it to the cause of free-Christian conduct towards their oppressed brethren, dom and human rights. the colored people, North and South. Some persons I read, with regret and surprise, the doctrines adthought Mr. Garrison uncharitable for saying, of this vanced and maintained by Gerrit Smith, in his advery Convention, that thoroughness or persistence in dress on Peace, before the American Peace Society in anti-slavery action were not to be expected of Dr. Ide Boston, recently. I need not say that I am a great and his associates in this movement. The result has admirer of the many excellent things spoken and proved his sagacity, the soundness of his premises, and written by Mr. Smith, but on the subject of Peace, I the correctness of his conclusions. Ever since, while differ from him wholly, in regard to the sacredness the fire of slavery has been burning and spreading, human life. On that subject his arguments are falla-these men have kept silence, except to revile the abolitionists. They have hated and dreaded anti-slavery worthy of his head or heart. far more than slavery. Even supposing that a more laborious and thorough scrutiny should succeed in occasion of that address, I think it should be reviewed without doubt, slavery is the greatest of all the evils which have afflicted mankind.

'We cannot sufficiently praise the wise legislation of the new Republics of Spanish America, which, at their very birth, have seriously busied themselves with the total extinction of slavery. In this respect, that vast portion of the earth has an immense advantage over the Southern part of the United States, where the whites, in their struggles with England, have secured their own liberty; but where the slave population, which is already 1,600,000 in number, increases faster than the white. If civilization should be transferred, instead of being extended; if, at the end of the great and deplevable convulsions of Europe, America, between Cape Hatteras and the Missouri, should become the chief seat of the intelligence of Christianity, what a spectacle would be offered by that centre of civilization, where, in the sanctuary of liberty, we might be present at the probate sale of negroes after their owner's decease, and hear the sobbing of the parents separated from their children! Let us hope that the generous principles which so long have animated the legislatures in the North of the United States will, little by little, extend towards the South, and to those Western regions where, by an imprudent and fatal law, slavery and its injunities have finding half-a-dozen meetings of 'ministers and by yourself. No one is better qualified. I think the church-members' held by their committee of seven, cause of Peace would be greatly subserved by it. I re-

to God, and to the Church, and to the world, was- | weapons-the weapons of usurpers and tyrants,

This pledge binds its members to some course of reign of Peace, action against slavery at least as energetic, thorough and persistent as that of the abolitionists. Instead of THE RUTLAND CONVENTION ... LETTER States will, little by little, extend towards the South, and to those Western regions where, by an imprudent and fatal law, slavery and its iniquities have passed the Alleghany and the Mississippi. Let us hope that the power of public opinion, the progress of intelligence, the improvement of morals, the legislation of the new continental Republics [of Spanish America], and the great and auspicious event, the recognition of Haitian Independence by the French Government,—either through forecast and fear, or through more noble and disinterested feelings,—may have a happy influence in ameliorating the condition of the blacks in the other West India Islands, in the Carolinas, (!) in Guiana and Brazil.

THE RUTIAND CONVENTION..LETTER FROM MR. SENNOTT.

To the Editor of the Boston Courier:

I laid your paper down this morning with a feeling of regret and disappointment. I thought you must be luxuriating at Nahant, or yachting in the Rebecca, instead of attending to your paper, and maintaining the abolitionists as intense as was that of Cain to Abel; and the position of most of them towards the slave is truly expressed in the words of their President, Dr. Ide, in the late meeting of the Boston branch of the abolitionists. Instead of FROM MR. SENNOTT.

To the Editor of the Boston Courier:

I laid your paper down this morning with a feeling of regret and disappointment. I thought you must be luxuriating at Nahant, or yachting in the Rebecca, instead of attending to your paper, and the position of most of them towards the slave is truly expressed in the words of their President, Dr. Ide, in the late meeting of the Boston branch of the Editor of the Ed and the position of most of them towards the slave is truly expressed in the words of their President, Dr. Ide, in the late meeting of the Boston branch of the American Tract Society, (in which his influence was thrown against a separation from the openly pro-slavery New York Society,) as follows—We are charged with the property of the Rutland Convention. This one of the We quite ready for it.

In conclusion, let me call your attention to one remarkable fact. Not one resolution was formally markable fact. Not one resolution was formally passed by the Convention. This ought, by itself, to show what it was called for. Nothing was adopted, no you which, I am sorry to say, you have not met in your very three thousand men and we want of harmony, but because the object of the Convention. This ought, by itself, to display the Convention. This ought, by itself, to show what it was called for. Nothing was adopted, no you which, I am sorry to say, you have not met.

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MISS HOLLEY IN VERMONT.

sonal endowments and rare moral virtues. These give THE CLERICAL TYPE OF ANTI-SLAVERY, her access to and great moral power over the hearts and consciences of her hearers. Her power consists, We spoke last week of a Convention of ministers and church-members,' held in Marlboro' Chapel in from an earnest, thoughtful, and loving heart, a soul

and the world that they would perform this duty, and their 'Resolution,' appointing a Committee to call and hold other meetings, in which these ideas might be more widely diffused, and the newly planted seed of Christian Anti-Slavery' bring forth fruit.

'By their fruits ye shall know them,' said that Jesus

The eyer gave better satisfaction than she. She treats upon the subject of slavery chiefly upon moral The first-fruits, which sprang up spontaneously in this assembly of 'ministers and church-members,' before the adjournment of the meeting, were highly haracteristic.

After the Business Committee had retired, Rev. Liberator and Standard. I think Miss H's course adpew, and asserted that those who were then opposing the admission of colored men to the right of suffrage in New York justified their proscription by the practice of the churches.

Rev. Mr. Lovejoy echoed this sentiment, and offered a resolution, declaring that colored persons had a where there are three popular rival churches, as being the bulwarks of slavery; of the American Tract Society and other religious bodies, as being in alliance with the sum of all villanies. This brought out considerable discussion, and produced some excitement in Northfield, where there are three popular rival churches, all of the popular churches, as being the bulwarks of slavery; of the American Tract Society and other religious bodies, as being in alliance with the sum of all villanies. This brought out considerable discussion, and produced some excitement in Northfield, where there are three popular rival churches, as being the bulwarks of slavery; of the American Tract Society and other religious bodies, as being in alliance with the sum of all villanies. ed a resolution, declaring that colored persons and a right to purchase and occupy seats in the house of God on equal terms with their white brethren, and could not be deprived of the right without injustice.

After much debate, during which Dr. Mann made After much debate, during which by that any place. After much decate, curing which the arrival of an earnest protest against the idea that any place could be properly called the house of God where a ble are the principles and the moral purity of the abetation.

What can surpass the stupidity and ignorance, what can surpass the stupidity and ignorance, or to express the sentiments of the meeting, and to in-

The fact is, there is but very little real ABOLI-To decide whether this omission sprang merely TIONISM in Vermont. There is any amount of Re-Mann proposed the addition of a clause to the series as silent as the grave-yards on the duty of immediate of resolutions, as follows:

'That as the Gospel of Christ is essentially a Gospel of good tidings to the poor, and deliverance to the oppressed, therefore those ministers who do not make these the essential chiefs of their ministers who do not make these the essential chiefs of their ministers.

as silent as the grave-yards on the duty of immediate and unconditional emancipation. I know not a single minister who dares to say on the Sabbath, that he is an abolitionist, and that Slavery is a sin under all is an abolitionist, and that Slavery is a sin under all is an abolitionist, and that Slavery is a sin under all is an abolitionist, and that Slavery is a sin under all is an abolitionist, and that Slavery is a sin under all is an abolitionist, and that Slavery is a sin under all is an abolitionist, and that Slavery is a sin under all is an abolitionist, and that Slavery is a sin under all is an abolitionist, and that Slavery is a sin under all is an abolitionist, and the slavery is a sin under all is an abolitionist, and the slavery is a sin under all is an abolitionist, and the slavery is a sin under all is an abolitionist, and the slavery is a sin under all is an abolitionist, and the slavery is a sin under all is an abolitionist, and the slavery is a sin under all is an abolitionist and unconditional emancipations. should feel strongly inclined to enter the field as a Rev. Mr. King spoke against the clause, because, lecturer, to contribute my mite. Verily, 'who is suf-

indication of character! What was the slave to ex- you come into this State, so that the people may have pect from men who, in the very act of pretending to a chance to see and hear you on this great question of labor for him, opposed all such action as should dis- questions. Is your time so occupied, that you cannot turb the tranquillity of the pro-slavery church in gratify your friends, and by coming, do a work that no other man can do? For one, I am exceedingly anx-Dr. Jacob Ide of Medway, the President of this fous about it, not for my own gratification and pleas-

in the intervening twelve years,-would this be a gret exceedingly, that so many of our anti-slavery But the solemn pledge adopted by the meeting bound its members to individual action as ministers and church-members. Their pledge to each other, and weapons—the weapons of usurpers and tyrants, of bandits and 'border ruffians,' and not the weapons of for the speedy and peaceful abolition of slavery a prominent part of our religious disty; that we will use every means, and bear every sacrifice for it, which wisdom dictates and religion sanctions; and that we will suspend or postpone other cherished objects which may stand in the weap of this."

weapons—the weapons of usurpers and tyrants, of bandits and 'border ruffians,' and not the weapons of the PRINCE OF PEACE, whose 'kingdom is not of this world, but the spirit of which is in this world, in the hearts of all who are filled with the spirit of Him, 'who, when he was reviled, reviled not again.' Yours for a bloodless triumph over slavery, and, the

JEHIEL CLAFLIN.

of the Courier? Nobody expects you to sympathize with many of the doctrines broached in that Copvention. But we have a right to look to you for an able, impartial, correct and dignified report, worthy of Courier, and certainly no 'radical.' We thank him, yourselves and of the occasion. Had you been represented at Rutland, we should have had such a report, and not an incorrect statement, interspersed with flippant remarks, and evidently compiled from irre-sponsible sources.

Cast upon it by an unscrupulous press. The Courier, in publishing it, reiterates its-libellous charges in the

The 'Report' speaks of a 'Convention of Free most scandalous terms, and in the most Lovers.' The Convention I attended was one of re- spirit. What consummate rascality !- Ed. Lib. spectable and intelligent men and women, chiefly
INDEPENDENCE DAY. The Fourth of July, this

On this resolution, several ladies spoke with great few days in a cheap tract form. beauty, force and pathos. Several gentlemen also Monday, the 5th, was observed throughout the na Tiffany, made such remarks as these:

sorted marriages. So long as man is gross, selfish and sensual, he must be restrained by law. Otherwise, we should have universal license.

Only two persons out of three thousand express any different sentiment. And yet we are told that fireworks in the evening-&c., &c. this was a 'Free Lovers' ' Convention! Surely such 'views' of such an assembly must have been taken through the bottom of a tumbler.

I attended the Convention at the request of its I was speaking of some of the consequences of making woman independent:

riage. The freedom of woman will redress the greatest wrong of man. That wrong he now suffers in his relation of husband. Until he fills this relation in a true marriage with one wife, he is a male, not a man. This union is the most sacred of all human relations.

There is no other a cared. There is no other a cared. There is no other a cared. There is no other so sacred. There is no other so important both for this world and the world to come. It sweetens, exalts and purifies life—it fills with the light of hope and love the hollow eyes of death. Tampering, interfering, ignorantly meddling with this relation is the curse and error of reform. Blindly and rashly entering into it, stubbornly refusing to allow mistakes in it to be corrected, is the curse and error of society. In a free society, the independent woman will see to it, that real marriage is the rule, and sham, or physical marriage, the unfortunate exception. In the present state of society, at rue marriage is a most fortunate accident. Reformers are not the only ones who say so. Everybody, every day, laments the rash unhappy coupling which constantly takes place. Everybody feels that, under our present system, man grows, but woman decays. He has an elevated character. He has a forcible intellect. He marries. His wife is, by nature, as forcible and as elevated she. But he goes into the world—he learns—and his faculties grow in the conflict with his fellows. She remains at home. Her facuntes, large enough to grasp the business of an empire, are forcibly arrested in the kitchen of drawing room. She isn't a domestic drudge—but she might as well be one. She cannot follow her husband—it is indelicate—it is improperite is beyond her sphere—and so the victim of cant dwindles her soul to her circumstances—as the vast bulk of the genius in the Arabian tale, which filled the sea and sky, shrunk into the victim of cant dwindles her soul to her circumstances as the vast bulk of the genius in the Arabian tale, which filled the sea and sky, shrunk into the victim of cant dwindles her soul to her circumstances and the cannot follow her husband and the exercise which alone can make it so. He dwindles to her circumstances, and if not, society, and if not in his affections—and who is now injured?

Why, the husband. He has a right to have one side of his soul as strong and as noble as the other. Cant forbids t There is no other so sacred. There is no other so permanent. There is no other so important both for

were uttered?

Your 'Report' implies that I might have been in jest when I advocated the expediency of permitting he said, it 'contained the principle of come-outer-ism.' Several other clergymen also opposed the clause, which was then rejected. What a significant State, and there is a strong, very strong desire to have what possible objection can be made to the proposition? As a matter of abstract right and justice, I believe, the negative has been contemptuously abandoned by every thinker, and is now only maintained by the broken down constables and discharged policemen, who hang around our Court Houses, ready as jurors to decide questions of liberty and property for their daily wages and the prospect of a drink. As a matter of expediency, can any one hesitate, so far as juries are concerned, between a respectable lady who owns property and pays taxes, and the stuff of which our juries are notoriously made up? I mention the our juries are notoriously made up? I mention the property qualifications, not because I care about it or think it necessary, but because others do. Certainly, that gentleman must be unfortunate in his female acquaintance, who does not know several ladies to whose judgment and integrity he would be willing to submit almost any case that twelve jurors can be asked to determine. I never heard but one objection against MILLYILLE. it that was worthy of a serious answer, and that is, that women themselves do not desire the right. I should prefer, however, to hear that from the women themselves. All I ask for is to give them the right, The exercise of it is wholly a personal matter, and and those who do will probably act in this as in all house, on the religious and political aspects of American Slavery. other matters with that propriety which is instinctive, and which needs no suggestion from any one. The Convention agreed in these ideas; and suffer me to say, gentlemen, that they did not comprise all who in the following places:

CAPE COD.—WM. Wells Brown will speak in the following places: agree in them. They have made more progress than you, perhaps, are aware of; and there are this day in Boston and its vicinity, hundreds of ladies, some of whom you are proud and happy to know, who would vote and serve on juries to-morrow, to the great benefit and lasting improvement of the criminal and civil administration, if the law were wise enough to permit them. Surely we need not undertake to blink, to until further notice, to Leicester, Mass. ministration, if the law were wise enough to permit each other, what is universally admitted by every scholar and thinker whom we know. It is clearly and universally understood to be a question of time

wery New York Society,) as follows—We are charged in your 'report of the Eviland Convention. This with a sickening feeling of disgust that I turn to the vulgar and inhuman rant discussion only. So that if there was a collection of over three thousand men and woth the Convention was discussion only. So that if there was a collection of over three thousand men and woth the Convention was discussion only. So that if there was a collection of over three thousand men and woth the Convention was discussion only. So that if there was a collection of over three thousand men and woth the Convention was discussion only. So that if there was a collection of over three thousand men and woth the Convention was discussion only. So that if there was a collection of over three thousand men and woth the Convention was discussio

is-Are we quite ready for it?

three whole days in discussing, with the utmost free- no responsibility therefor. For my own part, I attenddom, some of the most important subjects that can ed with one object only—to deliver an address; I engage the attention of mankind. Such a gathering accomplished that to the best of my ability. Whether there is at least as important as a convention of small politicians assembled to nominate one of their number to man, is not for me to say. And I should not have an office he is certain to disgrace. Gentlemen, where undertaken to say anything about the Convention, if were your reporters? Where was the representative even common fairness had been used in reporting it.

married, and fathers and mothers of families; assembled to discuss in unexceptionable language the important question of Marriage. They spoke to the following among others:

'Resolved, That the only true and natural marriage is an exclusive conjugal love between one man and one woman; and the only true home is the isolated home based on this exclusive love.'

'Resolved, That the only true and natural marriage is an exclusive conjugal love between one man and one woman; and the only true home is the isolated home based on this exclusive love.'

spoke on the same resolution, and one of them, Mr. tion with the usual characteristics of Independence Day. In Boston, there were various devices resorted Tiffany, made such remarks as these:

'Free Love' is but another name for Free Lust. Marriage is too often founded on lust instead of on love. Men marry wives that they may be of use to them. Woman marries for the same reason, and calculates before hand of what use a husband is to be to her. Thus marriage becomes a matter of bargain and sale. And this is the kind of marriage unfortunately too common. When a man finds a man who is the full embodiment of all her desires, if that man and woman unite, they are truly married. But the soon er those who are wandering about seeking a boot that will fit, are caught and caged—the better. To break up the marriages. So long as man is gross, selfish and sensual, he must he restrained by low. Otherwise days day continue and an exclusive dinner at the Revere House (only and an exclusive dinner at th and an exclusive dinner at the Revere House (only \$10 a plate!)—a regatta on Charles river—balloon ascensions from the Common—a brilliant display of

DEATH OF C. W. PHILLEO. Calvin W. Phille Esq., of Suffield, Conn., died of consumption on the 30th ult. His literary talents were of a high order. committee, to deliver a written address. The subject were admirable sketches of New-England scenery, were numitable sales and the Elevation of the life and character. He was also the author of the Race. I spoke on Saturday evening to a very large very popular novel 'Twice Married,' and was a valaudience. This vast congregation of so-called 'Free ued conflibutor to the Atlantic Monthly. His spicy Hartford letters to the Tribune, signed 'Granger,' were eminently attractive, even among the able correspondence of that paper. We have lost one of the Next will follow the establishment of a true mar-

The Boston Advertiser prints the following extract of a letter, from a gentleman of high character in

At Warten,
Spencer,
Clappville,
Worcester Co. North Anti-Slavery Society,
W. S. Arnold, Masonville, Conn.,
Wilhur, Eben'r Moffit, Jr., " Lucy T. Dike, Putnam, Rufus Davidson, "Other friends in " Friends in Dayville,

Edwin Scarboro', Brooklyn, Conn., Philip Scarboro', Friends in Abington, FRANCIS JACKSON Treasurer. Boston, July 6, 1358.

RECENT PLEDGES To the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. H. B. Draper, Milford, Mass., \$100 00 E. Bailey, "
Jesse Despeau, "
Miss Williamson, Boston,

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Ameri-an Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings in Ver-nont, &c., as follows: Friday, July 9. Sunday, " 11. Tuesday, " 13. South Ryegate, Peacham, Danville,

EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President.

MEETINGS IN CONCORD, N. H.-WIL can safely be left to the judgment of each individual woman. Those who do not want it will not use it;

> Sunday, July 11. at 2 o'clock.

" East " " July 18, }
at 5 o'clock. }
" July 25. " Harwich,

SAMUEL MAY, Jn., General Agent Mass. A. S. Society.

only, and the Boston Courier is not the paper to oppose any necessary, judicious and practical improvement, so universally agreed to, so eminently proper to be made—and about which the only real question is—Are we quite ready for it?

GIVE HIM A CHANCE!—Situation wanted for a colored lad, 17 years of age, of good family, either to learn the trade of Shoemaker or Tailor. His parents are willing and able to arrange terms accommodating to his employer. Address WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

IT IS NOT A DYE! MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER WORLD'S Hair Dressing.

THE ONLY PREPARATIONS THAT HAVE A EUROPEAN REPUTATION!!

THE Restorer, used with the Zylobalamum or Dressing, cures diseases of the hair or scalp, and RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR!

The Zylobalsamum or Dressing alone is the best hair dressing extant for young or old.

We take pleasure in presenting the following undeniable proofs that these are the best preparations either in Evrope or America. They contain no delaterious ingredients—do not soil or stain anything.

GREAT BRITAIN. REV. W. B. THORNELO, Prescot, Lancashire, says- 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are perfect marvels. After using them six weeks, my extremely gray hair is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is not a dye.'

REV. MRS. E. C. ANDRUS, for many years Missionary to Hayti, now of Martinsburgh, N. Y. The climate having seriously affected her hair and scalp says, . I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zv. lobalsamum. I have tried various other remedies for my hair, but never anything that so materially and permanently benefitted me, as has Mrs. S. A. Al.

J. H. EATON, Pres. Union Univ., Tenn. 'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restores and Zylobalsamum but very irregularly, but, notwithstanding, its influence was distinctly visible. The falling off of hair ceased, and my locks, which were quite gray, restored to their original black'

REV. H. V. DEGAN, Ed. ' Guide to Holiness,' Boston, Mass. 'That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum promotes the growth of the hair where baldness has commenced, we now have the evidence of our own eyes.'

REV. J. A. H. CORNELL, Cor. Sec. B'd Educ'n N. Y. City. 'I procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorative and Zylobalsamum for a relative. I am happy to say it prevented the falling off of the hair, and restored it, from being gray, to its natural glossy and beautiful black.'

REV. JNO. E. ROBIE, Ed. ' Chr. Ade.,' Buffalo. N. Y. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are the best hair preparations I have ever known. They have restored my hair to its original

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, N. Y. 'I am happy to bear testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, and also to acknowledge its curing my grayness and baldness.'

REV. GEO. M. SPRATT, Agt. Bap. Penn. Pub. Soc 'We cheerfully recommend Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.'

REV. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, N. H. 'Please inform Mrs. — where Mrs. S. A. Al-len's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum can be hadin Boston. You may say in my name that I know they are what they purport to be.'

REV. MOSES THACHER (60 years of age,) Pitcher, N. Y. 'Since using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer and Zylobalsamum, my hair ceases to fall, and is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied 'tis nothing like a dye.' REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. 'My hair

has greatly thickened. . The same is true of another of my family, whose head we thought would become almost bare. Her hair has handsomely thickened. and has a handsome appearance since using Mrs. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. REV. S. B. MORLEY, Attleboro', Mass. 'The ef-

fect of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer ar Zylobalsamum has been to change the 'crown of glory' belonging to old men, to the original hue of youth. The same is true of others of my acquaint-

REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Ed. ' South Baptist,' &c., Charleston, S. C. 'The white hair is becoming obviated by new and better hair forming, by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsa-

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Treas. Am. Bible Union, N. Y. 'I cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Allen's World s Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The latter I have found superior to anything I ever used.'

REV. JOS. McKEE, N.Y. City. 'Recommends them. REV. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, Ct. 'We think very highly of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.' REV. WM. PORTEUS, Stanwick, Ct. 'Mrs. S. A.

Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have met my most sanguine expectations in causing my hair to grow where it had failen.' REV. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y. 'I know of a great many who have had their hair restored by

the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.' REV. E. EVANS, Delhi, O. 'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. They have changed my hair to its natural

color, and stopped its falling off.' REV. WM. R. DOWNS, Howard, N Y. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Dressing has no superior. It cleanses the hair and scalp, removes harshness and dryness, and always produces the softness, silkiness and natural gloss so requisite to the human hair.' REV. C. M. KLINCK, Lewistown, Pa. 'Mrs. S. A.

Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum has stopped the falling off of my hair, and caused a new growth.' We might quote from others of the numerous letters

We might quote from others of the numerous letters we have and are constantly receiving, but we deem the above sufficient to convince the most skeptical that we have at least the best preparations in the world for the hair of the young or old. We manufacture no other preparations. Occupying the large building, carner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, exclusively for office, salesroom and manufactory, we have no time or inclination to engage in other manufactures.

These are the only preparations exported in any quantity to Europe.

These are the only preparations exported in any quantity to Europe.

We also would call attention to the fact that we have always avoided all charlatanism. Our preparations are the highest priced, but the cheapest, because it lasta longer, and does more good; the expense, in the end, less than others. We aspire to have the best, not the lowest priced. One bottle of Restorer will last nearly a year. \$1.50 per bottle. Balsam, 374 cents per bottle.

GENUINE

GENUINE

has 'Mrs. S. A. Allen' signed in Red Ink to outside wrappers, and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bottles. Restorer bottles are of dark purple glass, with the words, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, 355 Broome Street, New York, blown on them. The Balsam bottles are of green glass, with Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Balsam, 355 Broome Street, New York, blown on them. Circulars around bottles copyrighted. None other is genuine. Signing the name by others is forgery, and will be prosecuted by us as a criminal offence. Some dealers try to sell other preparations on which they make more profit, instead of these; insist on these

Sold by nearly every drug and fancy goods dealer Address all letters for information to

World's Hair Restorer Depot, NO. 355 BROOME STREET, N. Y.

POETRY.

For the Liberator.
FREEDOM'S CALL. BY C. C. BURLEIGH.

Hail to the Chief.

Hark to the trumpet-call, bidding us rally, Friends of humanity, lovers of right, Down from the mountain come, up from the valley, Clad in the harness of Liberty's fight; Come from the prairie wide. Lake-shore and river-side, Clearings that lie in the dim forest shade,

Inland and ocean-strand Come, joining heart and hand. Freedom, imperilled, is calling for aid.

Squadrons arrayed for the death-dealing strife, Thunder of cannon, and musketry's rattle, Mangling of bodies and wasting of life; Not with such enginery

Fight we for Liberty,
But with the power of the heart-swaying Wond; Right is our panoply, Love our artillery, Soul-piercing Truth is our two-edged sword.

Vainly the tyrant shall frown his defiance, Vainly redouble the chains of his slave, God and his Truth are our steadfast reliance, Press we right onward, the bondman to save. Long bath his bitter wail Loaded the Southern gale,

Long hath his blood cried for vengeance to God; Light of his spirit dim, Fetters on soul and limb, Long hath he bowed under Tyranny's rod.

On to his rescue! the day-star has risen, Morning is dawning on Slavery's night, Burst we asunder the bars of his prison, Lead him abroad into Liberty's light; Then in the fulness of Gratitude, joy and love, Bend we to Him who the victory gave,

Vowing that, never more, All our wide country o'er, Room shall be found for a tyrant or slave.

FUGITIVE SLAVE'S SONG. BY CHARLES C. BURLEIGH.

A moonlight night !- the sky is clear, And the North Star holds his lamp for me; I cast behind me doubt and fear. For the hope before is liberty; I go, I go; In Slavery's land I will not stay,

I will not stay, For the North Star beckons me the way, And I obey, For the North Star beckons me the way.

The darkness veils my Northward flight, And by day the greenwood covers me; My Guiding Star shines, all the night, On the path which leads to liberty. I go, I go; I'm on my way to liberty, To liberty, For the North Star thither beckons me

To liberty, Where the North Star shines to beckon me.

The dogs are howling on my track, But the forded stream will foil their scent, And turn their baffled fury back, While I onward press, with soul intent, To go, to go

Where shines the Star, my way to show, . My way to show; For the North Star points where I may go, May safely go, For the North Star shines my way to show, And on I go.

Though hunger wastes my failing strength, And the North wind blusters fierce and strong, And, toil-worn with the journey's length, I can scarcely drag my limbs along,

On toward the land where slaves are free, Where slaves are free, For the North Star thither beckons me, Still beckons me To the happy land where slaves are free.

Now on you lake the star-beams glance :

How gaily its ripples flash and dance! For yonder, on that Northern shore, My toil and peril will all be o'er; Hurrah! hurrah! The Star shines now to welcome me, To welcome me! How gladly it shines to welcome me To the land of the free To the land where slaves henceforth are free!

For the Liberator.

EXECUTION OF JAMES MeGEE. THOUGHTS Suggested by the Execution of James McGee, In Cambridge Street Jail, Boston, on Friday, June

Respectfully dedicated to those who participated is that transaction, or have given it the sanction of their approval, by their sincere friend,

25, 1858,

Ye are the men who bear the Christian name, And pray to be forgiven as ye forgive-Teach that the Savior, when to earth he came, Laid down his life, that vilest men might live.

Ye read the Bible, and its truths admire. And worship God one day in every seven. Weep at the Cross, where Jesus did expire, And deem yourselves the favorites of Heaven.

Ye talk of God's great love for all the race. Of how he gave his own dear Son to die, How much we owe to his abounding grace, How 'we are nothing without charity.'

But ye forget what the old Scriptures say, How, when the race was but a few years old, God said, 'Whoe'er the murderer shall slay, Vengeance shall be on him, e'en seven fold.'

And when ye read what once he said to Noah, · Who sheddeth blood, by man shall his be shed, Divine enlightenment ye ne'er implore, Or ye would find no sanction for such deed.

For God to Noah never gave command To do what he had clearly once forbid; He only said, 'Who bears foul murder's hrand. His fellow-man of him the earth will rid.

O, sad prediction! men have proved it true! For, ever since the days of Noah's flood, Sinners and saints alike have joined the hue, And cried aloud, 'O give us human blood!' But Jesus taught the world a better way, And by his own example made it plain He said- When ye shall to the Father pray, Forgive, if ye would hope his ear to gain.

But if no mercy ye to others show, And on the erring seek your wrath to wreak, This truth, ere long, ye shall be pained to know, To heaven in vain admission ye shall seek.' This is the Teacher of whom Moses said,

TX.

'A Prophet shall the Lord raise up to you, Who'll mark the path in which your feet shall tread And what He bids you, ye shall haste to do. Whoe'er that Prophet shall refuse to hear,

And walk in ways which his own heart shall cho

I'll cut him off, saith God,—nor will I hear When he shall cry for help against his foes. The great Apostle to his brethren said, 'Avenge not, my belovéd, earthly wrong; For it is written, "God will vengeance dread

Repay to all your enemies ere long." When ye a sinner hate, the world inquires-What do ye Christians more than any other; Who kindle round your foes revengeful fires,

And show no mercy to an erring brother?

'All your religion is a worthless sham, And when to us you piously appeal, We'll bid you go and love your fell Ere you attempt our sinful souls to heal.

Listen, ye servants of the living God! These admonitions are designed for you; Though heaven and earth shall pass, not e'en a word Spoke by Jehovah, e'er shall prove untrue.

Hear Jesus say- Why do ye call me Lord, While ye do not the things that I have said? Within its sheath put up the wasting sword! O trust in me, and be no more afraid. Boston, July 1, 1858,

The Liberator.

DEFENCE OF ORSINI.

MR. GARRISON: DEAR SIE-Enclosed, you will find part of a correspondence from London to the New York Pionier, the best German newspaper in the United States, in character as well as in capacity, in vindication of the honor of Orsini. As some of your readers may have read Orsini's second letter, and are therefore in doubt about his consistency, I thought it of importance to ranslate this correspondence, as it comes from the hands of a person who knows, and whose purpose it is to prove that this second letter is a mere fabrication. Yours, for universal freedom,
S. URBINO.

[London Correspondence of the New York Pionier.

[London Correspondence of the New York Pionier, a German paper.]

The Bonapartistic falsifications come continually thicker; happily, however, always grosser. After the first letter of Orsini had been materially changed, as I have written to you before, so that its real meaning had been turned almost to the contrary, appears now a 'second letter,' which bears the marks of a shameful substitution, or rather forgery. The official Journal of Piedmont has the honor to have published this second letter. The editors received it, as they remark, from the best source, which means nothing else but that the French newspapers. Bell more, it's pretended that orders had been given to confiscate all foreign papers which contain it, which is undeniably nothing else than a means to excite curiosity, and so more certainly to cause its secret distribution. The intention of Napoleon is undoubtedly this, to apply to the French a fabrication of the police in the form of forbidden fruit, the safest means to give to deceit the appearance of truth.

Besides this, the letter is, as flas already been said, too gross a fabrication. They put therein into the mouth of Orsini, he is 'convinced of the true Italian feelings of his Majesty; he detests murder; he considers his deed as a crime; he advises his countrymen not to go in the same way of error, 'and similar ridiculous things. No reasonable man can believe for a moment that Orsini could have used such language.

men not to go in the same way of error, and similar ridiculous things. No reasonable man can believe for
a moment that Orsini could have used such language.

The gallant conspirator, who, scarcely ripened into
manhood, consistently bore the punishment of the
gallies—who, under the Roman Republic, always

Resolved, That the indifference manifested by a
majority of the professed Christian ministers and
churches, relative to our condition in this country, is
clearly demonstrative of their true character and
policy on the great question of human rights.

Resolved, That the indifference manifested by a gallies—who, under the Roman Republic, and a stood ahead in the battle—who exposed his life in numberless complets—who, after his esape from Mantua, contemplated new dangers—and who acted every to dispute our claim to the Fatherhood of God, and to dispute our claim to the Fatherhood of God, and to dispute our claim to the Fatherhood of God, and to dispute our claim to the Fatherhood of God, and the dispute our claim to the Fatherhood of God, and the dispute our claim to the Fatherhood of God, and the dispute our claim to the Fatherhood of God, and the dispute our claim to the Fatherhood of God, and the dispute our claim to the fatherhood of God, and the dispute our claim to the fatherhood of God, and the dispute our claim to the fatherhood of God, and the dispute our claim to the fatherhood of God, and the fatherhood of stood anead in the battle—who, after his esape from Man-tua, contemplated new dangers—and who acted every where according to the demands of republican duty and honor, could not have bent into the dust before a and honor, could not have bent into the dust before a to the equal blessings growing out of that relation-despot whom he intended to execute! The supposition is foolish, absurd. It bids defiance to all possibility. Orsini's bold action, his language before the court, and his death with the exclamation, Vice la Republique, vice Vitalie,—are not these facts, before which the Bonapartistic falsifications break down?

bility. Orsin's hold action, his language before the court, and his death with the exclamation, 'View in Republique, view II Italie,'—are not these facts, before which the Bonapartistic fashisations break down,' Wherever Orsini appeared publicly, wherever evidences of his demeanor can be furnished, there he appears as a fearless character. It is an easy matter for the miscrable usurper in the Tuilleries to murdler morality of the miscrable usurper in the Tuilleries to murdler morality of the calculation of decit without formality. The circumstance, that these accusations remained without any reply from the French Government, must naturally strengthen the correctness of the expressed doubt. The French Government, must naturally strengthen the correctness of the expressed doubt. The French Government, must naturally strengthen the correctness of the expressed doubt. The French Government, must naturally strengthen the correctness of the expressed doubt. The French Government, must naturally strengthen the correctness of the expressed doubt. The French Government, must naturally strengthen the correctness of the expressed doubt. The French Government, must naturally strengthen the correctness of the expressed doubt. The French Government, must naturally strengthen the correctness of the expressed doubt. The French Government, must naturally strengthen the correctness of the expressed only. The following country. Several prosecutions were not ready to the control of the extendence of the expressed doubt. The French Government, must naturally strengthen the correctness of the expression of the press instituted in Paris, as three was made one of the severest attacks against the private character of the power now ruling in France's and the prosecutions of the press instituted in Paris, as three was made one of the severest attacks against the private character of the power now ruling in France's and the provided the provided

DEAR MR. GARRISON: Though your name has been a household word these many years, yet have I never written you a word of sympathy and cheer. It is wrong. You, and those colored citizens of Boston and vicinity, February 22d, working with you, in the most truly Christian and when a memorial to the Legislature was adopted, of sympathy and cheer. It is wrong. You, and those self-denying undertaking of the present time, should which called out in advocacy an able and eloquent receive the blessing of every true heart. On the acknowledged principles of Humanity and Brotherhood, was not then taken, the work is to be resumed next it seems to me there can be no question; but even as matter of self-regard, if you do not succeed, what is ful issue. to become of us ' and our posterity' ?

For myself, I am humiliated in the presence of this terrible wrong of human enslavement. It stain us with fearful hypocrisy and cruelty, and brands u as a professedly civilized people, not yet having given up the miserable practices of savage life. I am American politics. I am ashamed of poor human nature. Strike again, dear Garrison, and contin striking, and may God help you in the Right!

I was induced to subscribe for the Liberator Misses Holley and Putnam, who made us a very ac-ceptable visit during the past winter. I read it with increasing interest. It is a free paper, and O how bles I ought long since to have borne witness to the faithfulness and ability of these workers in the cause

of practical righteousness and true Christianity. Miss lley, in a course of six lectures, gave us more of the essential principles, the great first truths which underlie all human obligation—more of the real, the spiritual, the true teaching of the Man of Nazareth, than we have received from our pulpits in years. The calm dignity, the unshrinking faithfulness, the tender sympathy which were so constantly exhibited, and especially the superior development of her moral and spiritual nature, did not fail to impress all, who have hearts to love 'whatsoever things are pure, and lovely, and of good report'; while Miss P. everywhere won by her literary furnishment and gentle courtesy,

as well as firmness and devotion to the Right.

Miss Holley also did much more than others wh have come among us to vindicate the personal charac-ter and daily life and spirit of yourself, and those who work with you so uncompromisingly in the Old Organization, and to set free the public mind from the miserable prejudice and misrepresentation which a bigoted priesthood and hireling press have everywhere heaped upon you. How true is it, that to truth is to 'become of no reputation'!

To be honest, to mean anything by our words an professions, to carry out our principles to their appli ations, how costly! Good name, personal friend ships, ecclesiastical standing, social position, business prospects in some instances, all gone! Who can bear these things? But few, and therefore but few com-

paratively are with you.

But I stop here. These things are not new. No age knows its greatest heroes, its true benefactors. The reward is ever in the future. So take heart. It is only by patient continuance in well doing. And in this work of opening blind eyes and unstopping deaf ears, believe me, in sympathy and spirit, to be

Ever with you,

JAMES CATLIN, M. D.

MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS.

The adjourned meeting of the colored citizens of New Bedford was held in the Third Christian Church on the evening of the 16th June.

The President called the house to order. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. On motion of Mr. L. H. Brooks, seconded by Mr. Wm. Berry, the following preamble and resolutions were considered, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, For many years all of the Southern, and a majority of the Northern States, have by their legislation increased in acts of hostility and malignity towards the colored people of this country, as evinced by the repeated and continued passage of oppressive, disfranchising and expatriating laws.

Whereas, The general government of these United

S. PENETON, President. J. FREEDOM, Secretary.

A meeting for this purpose was held by the speech from Hon. John A. Andrew. As final action

Nothing of great importance has been yet done At this juncture, a man with a white beard an-

dience on the same subject. She thought it made no difference whether or not woman be inferior to man; she is entitled to all her rights, by virtue of being a moral, responsible human being. At this point she digressed, and introduced a long and very fulsome puff of Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose. While she was in the puffing humor, she gave Mrs. F. D. Gage a large dose of flattery—modifying the compliment, however, by saying that Mrs. Gage is 'aged,' and has borne eight children. She then said a few words about the statutes concerning woman, which now 'deform humanity and deform woman;' about the insufficient compensation for woman's labor; on the propriety of educating woman as thoroughly as man. She then introduced another small puff of Mr. H. C. Wright's book on maternity. She topped off with

She then introduced another small puff of Mr. H. C. Wright's book on maternity. She topped off with a bit of poetry, and then, having finished her present mission, she sat down.

SUNDAY MORNING.

The ten-cent law going into effect this morning, the crowd was sensibly diminished; dimes are evidently scarce in this community, or they are highly cherished by the inhabitants thereof. Not more than 200 persons were willing to pay their way into the tent; so the Chairman did not call the meeting to order till an hour after the time named in the call. In vain he waited for recruits, but they did not come, so at 9 o'clock the scanty audience were called to order. The crowd increased, however, and before night there were at one time at least 3,000 persons present. Dr. Gardner popped up, and favored the audience with a long explanation, and also pitched slightly into Mrs. Rose, who smothered her wrath, and did not reply.

This discussion was continued for more than an interest of the propagation. The crowd increased however, and before night there were at one time at least 3,000 persons present. Dr. Gardner popped up, and favored the audience with a long explanation, and also pitched slightly into Mrs. Rose, who smothered her wrath, and did not reply.

This discussion was continued for more than an interest of the potential man, but they are highly advantage at they do is it with the men if you ger as they do of ais white men for a high young town of about half a dozen houses. It has a large church, an academy, and a literary society which meets weekly, summer rights reside in the vicinity. The only two ladies in the hotel of the village are 'bloomers;' and that costume is said to be unusually popular here.

During the preparation of our evening meal, I seem the

not reply.

This discussion was continued for more than an Foster, Storer,

hour by Messrs. Davis, Landau, Foster, Storer, Gardner, Ely, and others; but as Mrs. Rose did not defend herself any more, there was no more fun, and the amendment was adopted, bringing up the subject of Spiritualism at 2 p. m.

The reporter for the Tribune, at the Rutland Con-

The Boston correspondent of the National Anti-Slavery Standard, in his last letter, comments upon the recent execution of McGee as follows:—

Instanta in the field. Now our nome is all dark to me, and I have no one to go to for company or ad-vice.'

Like the rest of the murdered men, Mr. Colpetzer

McKee, who stabbed the Warden Walker, of the State prison at Charlestown, some year and a half ago. What aggravated the essential horror of such a scene was the very grave doubt which appeared as to the sanity of the man. His whole conduct, after all hope of commutation was taken away, as well as before, was that of a man not in his right mind.—Of course, the gloss put upon his conduct was that he simulated insanity in the hope of procuring a mitigation of punishment. But it was a case in which it was thought that a bloody example must be set to the convicts in the prison, and this theory was the more readily accepted, as it would complicate the matter seriously to do anything else with

him. So the simplicity of the slip-noose was substituted for the intricacies of the knot which migh

RUTLAND REPORM CONVENTION.

As a specimen of the low and scurrilous manner in which the proceedings of this large and highly interesting Convention were reported for the New Yest Tribune, take the following:

Aside from the speakers and active participators in the exercises, the men who lounge into the big tent, and lastly stretch themselves on the grass, and clew straws while they liten with the procleus type time to the tirades from the platform, are as listless, laxy, unshorn and shiftless' looking as any set of unfortunates ever gathered into a crowd with the thermometer in a torrild humor.

As for the ladde humor.

As for the ladde humor.

As for the ladde and the strain the publicly-known female advocates of Woman's Rights and other Utopian luxuries, and who would not thank us to praise their beauty and accomplishments, a single renarty will suffice. If any one of them should ever be accused of being what people of carnal minds onestimes call 'good-looking,' not a jury in the land but would instantly acquit here of important of dozen very old bachelors with wige and false teeth, who would be acturally enthusiastion on the subject of female beauty.

The ladies of the town of Rutland are very few them wishle in the Convention. Indeed, it is asserted that when their prodent papas heard that the total the tirty, the good-looking young ladies were all sent out of town, if for four of accidents.' A number of roughs' from the village occasionally stray into the tent, but there have been any ser no symptoms of any other to suppose the propose of a most side rough. The people have opened none of their houses to the unwelcome strangers, but of a roughs' from the village occasionally stray into the tent, but there have been any sert on symptome of the presence of mismangers and the other towns of any other to repeat the proposal of a stray of an outside croping and the proposal of a contract of a long and the proposal of a contract of a long and the proposal of the presence of the protein of the presence of the prot

THE LATE MASSACRE IN KANSAS. The speeches this afternoon amounted to very little, the speakers having been all arranged beforehand, and allowed 30 minutes each, in which to unburden tory. Here is an extract from his last letter: tory. Here is an extract from his last letter :-

Mr. Hairgrove, who is in our party, returning nounced himself as the representative of the Aborig-ines of the country, and offered some resolutions about the Indians, to be discussed at the leisure of the Convention. Then he sat down, and no more was heard from him. He had evidently adjourned him-self size of the country of murderers; but though convention. Then he sat down, and no more was heard from him. He had evidently adjourned himself sine die.

Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose made a speech on Slavery, but she said nothing new, striking, or at all interesting. After she had spoken a long time, Inquiry from the back—How long do you allow those chickens to peep? when the Chairman called time, and Mrs. Rose caved in.

Mr. H. C. Wright made a short speech for the purpose of telling an anecdote, the application of which was that he (Mr. Wright) would see the Union damned to everlasting damnation, before one single human being should be sold into Slavery to prevent it; and concluded with the sentence, 'Down with your religion, down with your churches, down with your Gods, that cannot exist without authorizing Slavery.'

Another song was sung by the vocalists, after which Mrs. Mary W. Davis, wife of Andrew Jackson Davis the prophet, proceeded to address the audience on the same subject. She thought it made no difference whether or not woman be inferior to man; she is entitled to all her rights, hy virtue of heims a sonewhat weak, he seems as well as any one in the company. He is fifty-eight years old, and is an intelligent man. He can now relate, without much apparent excitement, the details of the manner in which the murderers took himself, his son, and them underders took himself, his son, and them down in cold blood. He has not shaved himself since that day, and his grizzly beard gives him as ingular appearance. He declares that he will never cut it until every one of that murderous band is under the sod. He will first wait to see if the prevent it; and would know, were he to see them again. Three—two of the Hamiltons and Brackett—are on their way to Arizonia with Col. Titus. Mr. Hairgrove says, 'I am not too old to take a trip there, if they cannot be procured by a requisition from the Governor. They will not recognize an old man, with a long white beard, if they ever meet him there; but he will know them, and seven of their farms, and shot them down in cold

my buggy ?

ay ouggy?
Yes; if she would go home with me.
O, I can't. I can't leave my ma.'
Why not?'
She's alone—all alone.'

Where is your father?'
My pa's dead. The Missourians killed him.'
What did they kill him for?'

The reporter for the Tribune, at the Rutland Convention, was the notorious 'Dorsticks,' who mistakes blackguardism for wit, and smut for genius. His report, however, seems to suit the taste of the Tribune, which refers to the proceedings of the Convention in the style of Bennett's Herald, as follows:—

'We give this morning a sketch of the most noteworthy sayings at the Reform Convention, held at Rutland, Vt., last week. The Convention, held at Rutland, Vt., last week. The Convention, held at Rutland, Vt., last week. The Convention in the proceedings, probably because the spirit of individual sovereignty was stirred up by the hot weather; and so our sketch is necessarily a heterogeneous mass of 'words, words, word

Last Friday was blackened in the Calendar by a hanging, the first one since the execution of Dr. Webster, eight years since. It was of McGee or McKee, who stabbed the Warden Walker, of the Charlester was paid for. Like the rest of the murdered men, Mr. Colpetzer was poor. In most instances their claims were not paid for. Such steps will probably be taken by the charitable as to secure the homesteads to the bereaved families.

A. D. R.

Brotherhood of man; but we deem it our let Brotherhood of man; but we deem it or and daty to join hands from year to year stealers and warriors in carrying on, and, if need be fighting for a governa makes it innocent and honorable to tree part of its subjects, (a large fraction of brotherhood.) as brutes. And we mu-rail against, denounce, and, if possible, derfoot all who have abhorrence enoughed man-stealing to withdraw follows: mitted to its support! madmen, fanatics, or, at best, enthus we believe, nevertheless, firmly in the of mankind!

mankind! We believe it is a part of the inspired Wa God, yea, one of God's most sacred c

Thou shalt love thy neighbor as a
we also believe it to be every man's
all, to look out well for himself, an and, to look out well for himself, and if h bor's interest comes in conflict with his own one or the other must be sacrificed, to let neighbor's. But we have an inexpressible of the Word of God—especially the second we believe in the golden rule: 'All thin

soever ye would that men should do unto even so unto them.' But we do not believ applies to slaves, to offenders, nor to any of temptible class of mankind. Moreover, we clined to believe that this precept ought been translated,—Whatsoever others do well.

ye unto them also.

We believe in the supreme authority of I Christ; but when he says, 'Love your Christ; but when he says, 'Love your bless them that curse you,' etc., etc., we fee liberty to substitute the authority of Mose Nature, or of our own feelings, or of our ment; and therefore we hate, injure or our enemies, as seems to be proper Christians, we believe in the good old w in most of its old institutions, custor means. It doesn't pay to be very mue ion. But we are genuine Christians mortal aversion to all kinds of infideli to that kind which calls itself Practical W. Lie when the second s

ish slavery, war, and every great evil in but not by saying anything against them while the are popular, to offend interested parties who are like patrons of the Gospel. It is poor policy to be a popular. We impair our influence.

We hold these truths to be self-evident; that men are created equal, and are endowed Creator with certain inalienable rights which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of ness.' But we believe in making and u compacts, laws, rulers, political parties, and an in

veterate public opinion which turn these dent truths into practical lies.—Practical C

We believe that the Gospel was des

ill do them no harm.

Give them to some patient who has been pro-rated with bilious complaint: see his been-up, in-rated with bilious complaint: see his beau-up, in-rated or straighten with strength again; see in-ng-lost appetite return; see his clammy feature lossom into health. Give them to some unfor those foul blood has burst out in scrotula till is biossom into health. Give them to see whose foul blood has burst out in sere skin is covered with sores; who stand lies in anguish. He has been drenches out with every potion which ingenuity gest. Give him these Pills, and may see the scabs fall from his body; see skin that has grown under them; see that is clean. Give them to him whumors have planted rheumatism in humors have planted rheumatism in humors have planted rheumatism in humors have planted through every modely with limiments and salves; give hot body with limiments and salves; give plils body they may not for, alas! there are cases which no mean reach; but mark, he walks with cru and now he walks alone; they have Give them to the lean, sour, haggard whose gnawing stomach has long ago amile from his face and every muscle from the face and every muscle from his face and every muscle from his face and every muscle for See his appetite return, and with it his the new man. See her that was radiant and loveliness blasted and too early away; wait of exercise or mental angula. and loveliness blasted and too away; want of exercise or mental lurking disease, has deranged the of digestion, assimilation or secre their office ill. Her blood is vitiat rinciple into renewed vigor, to tructions, and infuse a new vital Now look again - the roses blosson and where lately sorrow sat joy but

structions, and infuse a new vitality into the blost Now look again — the roses blossom on her chek, and where lately sorrow sat joy bursts from every feature. See the sweet infant wasted with worsalts wan, sickly features tell you without disgois, and painfully distinct, that they are eating its away. Its pinched-up nose and ears, and restes sleepings, tell the dreadful truth in language with every mother knows. Give it the Pitlis in larg doses to sweep these vile parasites from the both. Now turn again and see the ruddy bloom of childhood. Is it nothing to do these things? Nay, as they not the marvel of this age? And yet they are done around you every day.

Have you the less serious symptoms of these the tempers, they are the easier cured. Jaudic, Costiveness, Headache, Sideache, Heartburn, Follows, Stomach, Nausea, Pain in the Bowels, Flattleny, Loss of Appetite, King's Evil, Neuralgia, Gout, and kindred complaints all arise from the derangeness which these Pills rapidly cure. Take them perseveringly, and under the counsel of a good Physical if you can; if not, take them judiciously by sad advice as we give you, and the distressing, diagerous dissenses they cure, which afflict so many manditude of the human race, are cast out like the deris of old — they must burrow in the brutes and in the sea. Price 25 cents per box —5 boxes for §1.

Through a trial of many years and through every nation of civilized men, Ayren's Cherray Picronal has been found to afford more relief and to can more cases of pulmonary disease than any other remedy known to mankind. Cases of apparently settled consumption have been cured by it, and thousands of sufferers who were deemed beyond the remedy known to mankind. Cases of apparently settled consumption have been cured by it, and thousands of sufferers who were deemed beyond the remedy known to mankind. Cases of apparently settled consumption have been cured by it, and thousands of sufferers who were deemed beyond the remedy known to mankind. Cases of apparently settled on the lungs O shadow forth the virtues. There is a second to the shadow forth the virtues of the shadow forth the shadow its usefulness does not end here. Nay, it seemplishes more by prevention than cure. The complishes more by prevention than cure. The complishes models and coughs which it cures are the sed which would have ripened into a dreadful hared fineurable diseases. Influenza, Croup, Bronchin, Hourseness, Pleuriss, Whooping Cough, and all intations of the throat and lungs are easily cured by the CHERRY PECTORAL if taken in season. Ever family should have it by them, and they will find an invaluable protection from the insidious proviewhich carries off the parent sheep from many a slow, the durling lamb from many a home.

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WM. LL VOL.

REFUGE

THE DEMA tanic Democracy o the head-quarters bustering scoundre sachusetts :-

I do, indeed, so solution of the Cerasy agitators h Union ought to b Constitution of th death and an agithe echo of their in a declaration fro dissolved, becaused Woman's Rigand pine-table Slarge in the North Such persons, in naturalized womer and denationalized They, also, will as They, also, will as Americans, but as Americans, but as ricans—to desecrate some sylvan shadblack men, and ho—and in the profatheir unappeasable stitution, to the B Well, be it so. the integrity of the ings of unloosed Be millions of such millions of such— and who, if need requiring, devour negrophilist Union of Niagara overw toxicated Indian, the light of our country, to tolerators of the Union

them; for, when I wrath as they spea come sure that the tracted and 'trouspirit. Each one tar of the Union O thou, that w Look'st from th Of this New W

But with no fri O Sun, to tell Is it not so? Is et them hate and he North, where to orgies, the drunker useful to show fort reason, for the ed agenuous youth of Dissolution of the rn the very idea Alluding to that leader, those who

Their incessant

be for the desire and tion and commerce the Slave-power. be modified, though and for the advan North, again they new Territorial Go organized in the W they cry out on the U though the grievan cry out on the Sla ory! Never, in the of Greece or Rome, of Greece or Rome, a more gross effort by false appeals to abuse of the freedo more abominable a tion at the expense Slave-power! It Slave-power! It part of the burgla officers of justice.

We at the North

we at the North now for the space of attacks on the cor Busy mischief-ma world's peace,' he societies, thrust the subscribed agitation subscribed agitation the several States, it would be several States, the voice of Congross the sister States; and to exclude the inheritance, and of These acts of aggreen States as again perpetrated under ernment, when the ernment, when the sionally reach to see sionally reach to see statesmen of the statesmen of the statesmen of the statesmen of the case of only for the case of then, if goaded by statesman of the swords, there is an Meantime, all thes modertaken, we are pet the aggression pet the aggression of the statesmen of th pel the aggression of the Slave-power.

Accursed be he, in whose torpid bos not well spontaned bosom of a perenni be driven out like a with the brand of so more to know or to walk erect it least, here within or to walk erect in least, here within now while the roo bells and the hurra ing over carth and raise our voices to conclamation of prediction in the pendence, that He pendence, that He pendence, that He into sovereign Staple; and that, as ple; and that, as so by His almigh work of this ever g